

Dalrymple, William

Tactics

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TACTICKS.

B Y

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE,

OF THE

QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT.

L'Objet le plus essentiel, dans le métier de la guerre, est d'ameuter & de mettre en ordre une foule d'hommes, qui se rassemblent; de les distribuer en différens corps; d'établir une mutuelle correspondance entr'eux; d'en régler le nombre & la force proportionnellement à l'Armée, pour en faciliter l'arrangement & le développement dans un jour d'action.

Cet arrangement influe sur les campemens, & sur les marches, on a vu de petites Armées defaire, par cet avantage, celles qui étoient plus nombreuses, & même mieux pourvues d'armes, mais qui étoient en confusion.

TACTIQUE D'ARRIEN,
TRADUCTION DE GUISCHARDT.

D U B L I N;

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TO THE
K I N G.

S I R,

THE Art of War, like other
Sciences, has been flow in its
progreſs towards perfection; when
Cæſar commanded the Roman Legi-
ons, it was carried to the utmoſt ex-
cellence; from that period, for many
centuries, it gradually declined; but
this age has produced a New System
A 2 of

of Tactics, which experience having proved to be masterly, most of the Powerful States in Europe have adopted it. The late Duke of Cumberland only laid the Foundation of Discipline in the British Service; it is reserved for the present time, under the Auspices of Your Majesty, to complete the work.

THE Formation of Troops being one of the principal springs of Military Science; I presume, with the utmost deference, to submit this Treatise to your Royal Consideration; an attempt to improve the Discipline of the Army, might merit Your Majesty's most gracious acceptance, were the execution equal to the design; it is my most
ardent

ardent wish, that this endeavour may not be found altogether ineffectual for the benefit of The Service; and not unworthy of that goodness, by which I am thus permitted to approach your Majesty.

Your M A J E S T Y ' S

Most faithful,

and

Devoted Servant,

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that the speculations of men should tend to the improvement of an art for the destruction of their own species; but till the bounds of ambition be more justly ascertained, and Legislatures refine on government, a great part of every community must be employed in the profession of arms.

On taking a view of the different states of Europe, it is surprizing to behold the number of men engaged in this honourable service: The British army, like others, has increased to a most enormous magnitude; but it has not made an equal progress in its Regulations and Tactics.

Confining my observations to the Field Discipline, it must have been obvious, that the troops at our several encampments, have appeared the armies of different states: There are not two Regiments that form Column
from

from Line, or Line from Column alike ; we see one Battalion taking up its ground in Front, and another in Flank ; some Regiments march on their front rank, and others on their rear in the same manœuvre : the Commanding Officer of one Corps prefers open, another close files ; and this irregularity must prevail, till an Universal Tactical System be established, and the whole army trained upon the same plan : The mechanical operations of troops once ascertained, a more ample field in the Great Theatre of War would be opened to our Officers, who are now to study the common rules of their profession when they should enter on the practice : Sir William Howe says in his narrative, “ That
 “ the troops at Halifax, in 1776, received
 “ great benefit from being exercised in line, a
 “ very essential part of discipline, in which
 “ they were defective till that time.”

These considerations, and my remarks on the progress of military science in other countries, have led me to enter into the minutiae of forming troops for service ; and I have here detailed it in such a manner, as would serve for a basis, upon which the field discipline of the army might be regulated : But before I make any observations on the subject, I must take notice of what has fallen from a very eminent Military Author ; that “ Land
 “ forces are nothing in this country, and that
 “ Marines

“Marines are the only species of troops.” If we were never to be engaged in any offensive Land War beyond the desultory attacks on an enemy's coast, or if our enemies were never to make any serious attempts upon us, such an idea would be very just, and our Tactics might be confined to the mere use of the Fire-lock; To Prime and Load; Present and Fire; but whilst there is a possibility of more extensive employment, our troops should not move in such a circumscribed sphere: It would be very useful for both Officers and Soldiers to have a little knowledge of Naval Affairs, as every operation of War in which we may be engaged from this Island, must be connected with the sea; but if they were fixed to that service, we should be totally unacquainted with the sublimer branches of our profession, which require an education different from the Marines.

In America, it has been the practice to adopt the formation of two deep; but as troops may be employed in different countries and situations, we should have an establishment calculated accordingly; whenever the depth of our Battalion is reduced, the extent must be increased, and the Column of March being lengthened considerably, the movement of great bodies becomes more difficult; besides, in an open country, the fire of three
ranks

ranks must give a manifest superiority over the feeble efforts of two ranks.

The system of formation I have here established is three deep, conformably with the European School; the hint is taken from the *Memoires Militaires de Guischart, Preface du Traducteur sur la Tactique d'Arrien, Tom. 2de P. 111*. It is calculated principally for an open country, and supposed to be the most perfect arrangement for troops armed as we are at present; but to act in an inclosed, woody or mountainous country, it may be not only necessary to reduce the formation to two deep, or even to one rank, but to open the order considerably; for as irregular fortification is to regular, so is this irregular kind of formation, to that of three deep, the primitive and supposed most perfect arrangement; whenever the country permits the use of the primitive formation, it is to be preferred; but in situations where a change may be necessary, it must be left to the genius and skill of those who command.

In a neighbouring nation, there has been much controversy about formation; I shall venture to say, that our Tactics must be subservient to the arms, not the arms to the Tactics; and I am of opinion, that impulsion by close combat, in the manner of the ancients, is inconsistent with our present mode of arming.

The

The clothing I have proposed is for actual service; when troops are not immediately employed, dress and parade produces cleanliness and favours subordination.

As I have not introduced Grenadiers or Light Infantry into my establishment, I thought it necessary to give some reasons for rejecting them.

Much more might have been said on arms and Accoutrements, I have only made some general observations on those subjects.

The mode of training has been practised, and attended with success in the Queen's Regiment, which I have had the honour to command; I have endeavoured to introduce what is only essentially necessary,

The movement is combined with the French *Ordonnance* of 1776: I have made it subservient to my own establishment; but the principle will answer for any establishment or body of men whatever.

To spare criticism, I shall again observe, that the fabric is not altogether of my own construction; it would have been impossible to have kept clear of the works of others, there having been already so much written on the subject; nay, it would have been absurd to have attempted it, for a military point once settled, becomes permanent, and cannot be reversed by opinion. I have endeavoured at mathematical correctness to produce conviction.

There

There may be many Military Sentiments taken from other Authors, and, though not marked as such, I shall most readily acknowledge them; for wherever I have found an idea that corresponded with my own, I have adopted it.

The absolute necessity of a Military Code to regulate the Field Discipline of the Army, induced me to offer my aid towards so essential a point; there is still, no doubt; much room left for improvement, and I trust a more able pen will complete what I have only begun.

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TACTICS

TACTICKS.

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT of INFANTRY.

SINCE the Invention of Gunpowder, and the Introduction of Fire-arms, various have been the arrangements, made by speculative men, drawn from the Greek and Roman Establishments; they have supported favourite Systems, without sufficiently considering the difference between the antient and modern mode of action. The antients were drawn up and armed for close combat; the moderns, on the contrary, armed with missive weapons, without protection from defensive armour; and arranged in thin and extended lines; must be considered principally as troops destined to fight at a distance.

Though, from the present mode of arming, it may be impracticable to form an establishment calculated for universal action; yet an arrangement might be made, where there should be a perfect proportion between the

B ranks

ranks and files of our Battalions ; and where an invariable connection should prevail between the corps which constitute an army ; that independent of the inevitable diminution of men in the course of a campaign, the same harmony should still subsist among the remaining bodies.* To accomplish this end, and thereby reduce our Tactics to fixed and certain rules, we must commence with a total change of our establishment: Under this idea, I shall propose an arrangement, which appears to me to be more perfect than any I have hitherto met with, as it is made upon mathematical principles.

A Brigade to consist of

3 Regiments,

A Regiment of

3 Battalions,

A Battalion of

3 Companies,

A Company of

3 Squads,

A Squad of

3 Messes,

A Mess of

3 Files,

And a File of

3 Men.

* Our Battalions are formed upon opinion ; there can be no other reason assigned for their numbers ; or we, and other nations, should not have found them so variable at different periods.

Each

Each division divided into 3 parts ; Right, Left and Center*.

Each file divided into Front, Center and Rear.

Every division to have its Commander ; and each man his assigned place in battalion.

It being necessary to bring the brigade complete into the field, to preserve an uniformity of action, there should be a number of supernumerary men, who are to be clothed and trained like the rest of the soldiery ; and who are occasionally to fill up the vacancies as they may happen ; in the mean time, are to be employed as Workmen, Batmen, &c. &c.

* Marshal Saxe very judiciously composes his Legion, like the Phalanx of the Greeks, of even numbers ; draws it up four deep ; and divides the ranks proportionally : We, observing no rule whatever, draw up our files in uneven numbers, and divide our ranks casually ; by which means there is seldom found any proportion between the ranks and files of our battalions.

A Mess to consist of

- 1 Corporal or head of Mess,
- 9 Soldiers and
- 3 Supernumeraries.

A Squad of

- 1 Lieutenant or head of Squad,
- 1 * Drummer and
- 3 Messes.

A Company of

- 1 Captain,
- 1 Pay Serjeant.
- 1 Drill Serjeant,
- 1 Quarter Master Serjeant,
- 1 Armourer and
- 3 Squads.

A Battalion of

- 1 Commandant,
- 1 Surgeon's Mate,
- 1 Colour Bearer,
- 1 Serjeant Major and
- 3 Companies.

* A Drum is a most wretched instrument; the first shower of rain renders it useless; the Bugle Horn or Trumpet has greatly the preference.

A Re-

A Regiment to consist of

- 1 Colonel,
- 3 Commandants,
- 9 Captains,
- 27 Lieutenants or Heads of Squads,
- 9 Pay Serjeants,
- 9 Drill Serjeants,
- 9 Quarter Master Serjeants,
- 81 Corporals or Heads of Messes,
- 27 Horns, Trumpeters or Drummers,
- 729 Soldiers,
- 243 Supernumeraries,
- 1 Major,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Quarter Master,
- 1 Pay Master,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Engineer,
- 3 Colour Bearers,
- 3 Surgeon's Mates,
- 8 Serjeant Majors,
- 1 Trumpet Major and
- 9 Armourers.

1172

3 Regiments.

3516

Brigade

3516

Brigade Staff.

- 1 General of Brigade,
- 1 Adjutant of Brigade,
- 1 Aid de Camp,
- 1 Quarter Master of Brigade,
- 1 Major of Brigade,
- 1 Chaplain,
- 1 Chief Engineer and
- 1 Provost.

 3524

Every Battalion having Colours appears to be of infinite advantage ; it has its colours to march, to combat and to rally by ; and though in action one part of the Regiment might give way, the remainder need not be affected by it ; each division being a complete body, similarly framed with, and a proportionate part of the whole ; calculated to act either separately or conjointly : It were unnecessary to comment on the present mode of placing two colours in the center of a regiment, be the numbers ever so great ; the absurdity must be glaring to the meanest observer, after a moment's reflection on their use.

All duties, detachments, &c. should be done by Messes, Squads, Companies, Battalions, &c. Officers and Men of the closest
con-

connection should be kept together: A number of men under a chief of the same corps, must be preferable to a number united under an accidental leader; it is evident that the former, animated by the same spirit, are more ready to obey the person to whom they are accustomed, and who is acquainted with their different dispositions, than one who by chance is placed in command over them.

To render this establishment more perfect, each Regiment should have a body of Light Horse attached to it, which would be of excellent service on many occasions: It is impossible to ascertain the just proportion of Cavalry to the Infantry of an army; because the number of Cavalry ought to be greater or smaller, as the country, which is the theatre of war, is plain, mountainous or inclosed.

This establishment of Infantry appears to me to be complete, according to the present mode of arming; for I have attended to the symmetry of its composition, founded upon the primitive disposition of three deep; I have endeavoured to establish independence in its component parts, the great basis of the Roman Discipline; and, in imitation of the Greeks, I have formed a connected chain of command from the soldier to the supreme.

S O M E
O B S E R V A T I O N SOn the A P P O I N T M E N T of
L I G H T I N F A N T R Y.

CLOTHING and accoutering some men differently from the rest of the soldiery, has constituted, what is called Light Infantry.

The Romans had their Velites or Light Armed Troops, who wore no other armour than the Helmet and Parma, or Buckler; whereas the Hastati, Principes and Triarii, wore defensive armour for the head and body, together with the Scutum, a larger kind of Buckler; the former, armed chiefly with missile weapons, began the combat by advancing to the front of the line and attacking the enemy; they were also employed in pursuits, and in those situations, where the heavy armed, more unwieldy, could not act: But we are not like the Romans, incumbered with armour, or armed with different weapons, therefore the distinction of heavy and light armed Infantry cannot be made amongst us: We have no other weapons for offence or defence than the Firelock and Bayonet; and, from their powers, they should be used alike by all: A Light Infantry man can be only a Marks-man; every soldier thus armed, ought to

to be the same: As to drefs, if a man can march better, and is more at his ease in a jacket than a coat; why should he be incumbered with the latter? If a cap be more useful than a hat; why should not every man wear one? The most convenient mode of carrying ammunition, is fully as requisite for one man as another; in short, our whole Infantry, if properly clothed and disciplined, ought to be equally useful in every situation: A foot soldier should be trained for the service of a plain, a wood, or a mountain, either separately or conjointly; were that once the case, we should find little occasion for an appointment, which is, at least, unnecessary.

ON GRENADIERS.

GRENADIERS are a constant drain of the tallest and most useful men, and when formed for service, being separated from their own corps, and placed under an accidental commander, who is totally unacquainted with either officers or men; are subject, both themselves, and the regiments from which they are detached, to numberless inconveniences.

A Corps d'elite may be very necessary with an army; but it should be formed under distinct commanders, who have been accustomed to its fixed and established government: The men should be chosen conspicuous for their conduct and behaviour, without reference to size, and recruited from the army at large: Each regiment might be obliged to send annually a proportion of men of this description to complete it.

DRESS.

D R E S S.

THE principle of all clothing, is to give the “ most healthful defence against the weather, at the same time, to permit a free use of the body and limbs.”

In different climes, the clothing should not be the same: The meridians of Petersburg, Britain, and Spain, require a different dress: but this has reference to the warmth of the habit only, it does not affect the form.

The hair cut short, must be acknowledged the mode most free from trouble. All weighty coverings of the head must be oppressive: The Romans wore not their Helmets till they prepared for action: The Indians cover not their heads: Habit has rendered it necessary for us, to wear a hat by day, and a cap by night; yet the Peasant and Seaman are frequently without the latter: However, Marshal Saxe's lamb-skin wig, or its substitute, a woollen cap, becomes necessary, especially at the latter end of a campaign, when a Soldier sleeps, or is upon duty in the night. The Hat in its present form, is only calculated for parade; the instant a man is employed on service, it loses its shape; the weight of it is distressing; and, in wet weather, the rain soaks through it, and renders the wearer most uncomfortable: The Helmet, and *Chapeau a quatre*

quatre cornes, successively introduced in France, are strong marks of caprice: The Light Infantry leather cap is too heavy: Grenadier Caps, and such trumpery, are more troublesome than useful: I think, that a light round hat of sufficient texture to prevent the rain from soaking through it, should be given to the Soldiery; in the hotter climes it might be white, in the colder black*.

When I see the peasant in Andalusia, in the mountains of Scotland, and sportsmen in all countries wear a short dress, I must naturally conclude it the most convenient for the field: The skirts of a coat are an incumbrance: A jacket somewhat like those of our Light Infantry might be adopted†; but as the soldier is subject to be exposed at all seasons, and in all weather, it is cruel not to furnish him with a cloak; the lighter it were made the better, provided it keep out the cold and rain: The health of the soldier ought to be the first object of institution.

Ligatures are improper, because they prevent a free use of the limbs: They should be curtailed.

* There is a kind of hat lately invented in France, which has an oil-skin outside worked to it; is light, and appears to be very useful.

† The Austrian Dress is certainly the most complete in Europe,

Leather

Leather Gayters, when wet, are very uncomfortable, and turn hard by use; Woollen spatterdashes appear to me to be the best: The numberless other articles, with which parade soldiers are equipped, should be reduced the instant they go on service: Thin flannel waistcoats might be given to answer the purpose of shirts; and spatterdashes might be worn universally instead of stockings: The long Trowsers, buttoned at the ankle, used in America, appear to have been well calculated for that service.

A R M S.

THE Firelock is certainly the best missive weapon ever invented for the Infantry; and till something portable be discovered to repel the efforts of shot, it must continue in use; great improvements might be made upon it: The center of gravity should be thrown nearer the but-end, for our Arms, when the Bayonet is fixed, are top heavy: The ram-rod should be fixed to the piece, to put it out of the power of the soldier to throw it away in the heat of action; or, if the firelock were made to load at the breech, it would be more advantageous. The arms have been lately shortened, I should rather have wished to lengthen them, that the front rank man might have been still more secure. The Bayonet, at the end of the Firelock, in many situations is awkward; but I see not how it were possible to use it to advantage otherwise, without the Firelock were thrown aside, and we were to revert to the antient mode of fighting: As to any other weapons, whilst gunpowder has its effect, they must be unnecessary.

ACCOUNTREMENTS.

THE simplest mode of carrying the bayonet and ammunition must be preferred.

A light shoulder belt for the bayonet is most convenient.

The pouch now in use, hung by a shoulder belt, appears to be the only eligible way of carrying ammunition: The pouch should be constructed, so as to contain a box with at least thirty rounds of cartridges; the box should be fixed immoveably that it might not be in the power of the soldier to throw it away: There should be also a little bag on the outside of the pouch, for spare flints and balls; turnscREW, worm, &c. Some late inventions in the boxes of pouches, I think injudicious, as they abound too much with machinery.

ON THE
ESPONTOON, and HALBARD.

EVERY man has more confidence, when he finds himself prepared to meet his adversary, and that the contest may, at least, become equal. To affirm, that Officers would not attend to their men, if armed with Fusils, only marks a great defect in discipline. Every officer should know, that his own safety, in certain situations, depends upon the order and union of the soldiers under his command; and, of course, upon his attention to preserve that order; in that case, he is, by no means, to make use of his own fire; on other occasions, the Officers and Serjeants, having fire arms, may prove advantageous, by increasing the quantity of fire: When an Officer is thus acquainted with the situation, where it will become proper to retain or give his fire, to say, that he would not act accordingly, is to affirm a proposition contrary to reason; I am therefore of opinion, that the Officers and Serjeants, should be armed, like the men, with Fusils and bayonets.

OFFICERS:

O F F I C E R S.

TH E Colonel, Commandants Majors, Adjutants, Colour-bearers, Quarter-masters, Serjeant-Majors, Drum-Major, and Drummers, should be armed with Swords only; the other Officers and Serjeants, should be each armed with a Fusil and Bayonet, and accoutered with a small Pouch, containing at least twelve cartridges: The caliber of the fusil to be the same with the firelock of the men.

The clothing and appointments of the Officers, should be similar with those of the men.

The officers should wear a distinguishing mark according to their rank.

T R A I N I N G.

TH E principle of training, is to prepare a man for the service required of him: If every point of teaching had this principle in view, we should not be so much perplexed with nonessentials.

Every man should be taught separately; it is impossible he be properly instructed otherwise: All artists complete the materials, before they arrange the work.

That recruits may not be disgusted with their profession, it becomes necessary for those persons who instruct them, to be possessed of good judgments; to be patient and persevering, and to treat them with much gentleness and attention.

A recruit should be made master of his person.

P O S I T I O N.

Heels close and aligned; toes a little turned out; the body erect without constraint; the hands extended with the palms close to the thigh; the head free and turned to the right, till the left eye be opposite the centre of the body, looking at some fixed object to the right; the neck and shoulders thrown back, and the chin down.

He

He must be accustomed to steadiness at all times upon the word of command,

T A K E C A R E.

And to continue so, till he be told to

S T A N D at E A S E.

He is then to stand at ease without quitting his post, or talking. On the word of command,

T A K E C A R E.

He again resumes his primitive position.

As it may be necessary for a man to look strait forward, to the right, and to the left, he should be taught to move his head accordingly.

H E A D to the L E F T.

The head to be turned briskly to the left, till the right eye be opposite the centre of the body.

H E A D to the F R O N T.

The head to be turned briskly to the front, looking directly forward perpendicularly to the body.

H E A D to the R I G H T.

The head to be turned briskly to the right, till the left eye be opposite the centre of the body.

As a man may be attacked at four different points ; on the front, right, left, and in the rear ; he should be taught

To the R I G H T F A C E.

motion. Face to the right upon the right heel, raising the left foot a little off the ground, at the same time, bring the left heel in a line with the right.

To the L E F T F A C E.

motion. Face to the left upon the right heel, &c. &c. as before.

To the R I G H T about F A C E.

Divide the word of command in two parts.

To the R I G H T about.

motion. Slip back the right foot, till the ball of the right toe be opposite the left heel.

F A C E.

motion. Face upon both heels to the right about, and immediately bring back the right foot in a line with the left.

He should be taught

To M A R C H.

Of all the mechanical parts of war, none is more essential than that of marching ; and
a me-

a mechanical pace becomes necessary, that the machine may move completely: It is usual with commanding Officers to order their regiments, when at exercise, to step out with a full pace; or to take shorter paces; this shews, that the march is not taught on principle, and is the great cause of that floating, when Battalions march in front; and of that run or halt, when they move by files: If two men marching together, do not take paces of the same length, they must take them longer or shorter than each other, which must, in either case, produce an irregularity of movement: Besides, the quickness with which he brings one leg before the other; the latter is simple and easy; whereas in a long pace there must be an extraordinary effort made to carry the body further forward than usual, which produces an unnatural movement, and retards that motion which each leg ought to have in turn to move forward: The slowness with which a man marches, ought not to consist in the shortness of the pace; for in the time that a man would take a very slow pace of the ordinary length, he unnecessarily fatigues himself by taking too short steps, which are also unnatural: The pace of the soldier therefore should be ever the same. Now when we consider the various sizes of men, we must be at a loss to fix a standard for the length of pace: It should be certainly made for those of the lowest size, for the tallest can more readily come to their standard, than they to that of the tallest: I apprehend

prehend it would not be found unnatural for a man of five feet six inches to take a pace of two feet eight inches: I have trained the Queen's Regiment to that length of pace, and the men have been brought to use it with great accuracy. Let the length of the pace therefore be established at two feet eight inches: Lines should be drawn at that distance from each other, and the recruit practised on them, till he be accustomed to take the pace mechanically.

All movements to be begun with the left foot.

M A R C H.

The head to be kept in either of the positions before described; and the left leg to be thrown out with a small inclination of the toe; the left knee strait; the sole of the foot parallel to, and very little raised from the ground; the instep up, and the body to be carried smoothly on: as soon as the left foot touches the ground, the right to spring forward, pausing a little in the air, observing the same direction as before with the left; and so on.

H A L T.

Finish the pace begun, and bring up the other foot square; if the head be to the left, the word of command will be given.

H E A D

HEAD to the RIGHT.

That being ever the primitive position of the foldier.

After being familiarized with the length of the pace, the march should be taught in time; but without the smallest assistance from music.

“ A slow step becomes necessary, when at
“ a distance from the enemy, and when the
“ ground may prove unequal, so that the
“ line may not be broken”—it is also the step
for parade; it should be taught at the rate of
eighty paces in a minute*.

“ A quick step is required,” for the march
of Route, “ when the enemy is to be antici-
“ pated in occupying a post; in passing a de-
“ file; in attacking a retrenchment, to avoid
“ being a long time exposed to the enemy’s
“ fire; and lastly, to throw yourself on the
“ enemy with force and vigour;”—this step
should be taught at the rate of one hundred
to one hundred and twenty paces in a mi-
nute†: The former when a man is incum-
bered with his baggage; the latter without
it: It might be accelerated occasionally to a

* At the drill, it might be taught at the rate of sixty in a minute, and afterwards quickened.

† These paces are nothing more than an easy walk.

kind of trot, and increased to one hundred and fifty in a minute. I am a great advocate for celerity. Our navy is the first in Europe, and it is the custom, on board all our ships of war, to perform the most trifling manœuvre with the utmost dispatch; this gives the mind as well as the body a habit of alertness and readiness, that confusion in the hour of danger is not so apt to appear.

When the recruit can march

The pace of parade, 80 in a minute;

The pace of route $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 100 \\ \text{and} \\ 120 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ in a minute;

The charging pace 150 in a minute;

He should be taught to dress with the Right and Left, to the Front and to the Rear.

Plate I. Two objects a and b must be placed in a
Fig. I line direct.

To the FRONT with the RIGHT dress.

Move forward and dress with the objects a b, just seeing the object b.

To the FRONT with the LEFT dress.

Turn the head to the left, move forward, and dress with the objects b a, just seeing the object a.

HEAD to the RIGHT.

The head to be turned to the right.

To

To the REAR with the RIGHT dress.

Go to the right about upon the right heel in one motion, raising the left foot a little off the ground; when about, turn the head to the left, step off with the left foot, move to the objects of alignment, come to the left about upon the right heel, raising the left foot a little off the ground, and dress with the right.

To the REAR with the LEFT dress.

Go to the left about upon the right heel in one motion, raising the left foot a little off the ground; when about, step off with the left foot, move to the objects of alignment, come to the right about upon the right heel, raising the left foot a little off the ground, turn the head to the left and dress with the left.

HEAD to the RIGHT.

The head to be turned to the right.

When a recruit can change his position readily, can march and dress expertly, he should be made

MASTER of his ARMS.

He should be taught the mechanical powers of his firelock, as the destruction of the enemy, and his own safety depend upon such knowledge. To familiarize his arms to him, he should be instructed in a few motions necessary

cessary for parade; it matters little what they be, the most graceful attitudes are the most pleasing, and the whole army should be alike: But principally he should learn To Prime and Load; Present and Fire; for “To what end
“ does all exercise of the firelock tend, that is
“ not connected with Loading and Firing?”

The different words of command, divided into motions, are to be executed at the drill by the words *One, Two, Three, &c.*

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
		Prime & Load In 12 Motions. Take Care I	The firelock carried in the left
1	2	Prime & Load	hand upon the left shoulder 1st Movement. Bring the firelock with the left hand opposite the center of the body, meet and seize it at the same time, with the right hand just below the lock; the right thumb along the stock, at the breech pin; the lock turned full to the front; the top of the feather spring in a line with the shoulders; and the firelock right up and down. 2d Movement. Turn upon both heels, the right foot in a direct line to the right, the left to the front; quit the left hand, and bringing the firelock with the right under the right arm, seize it with the left hand at the swell below the tail pipe; the thumb along the stock; the left elbow close to the body; the lock a little turned up; the muzzle with

Motions. To teach	Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
			with an inclination upwards about the height of the eye; the thumb of the right hand against the hammer, with the four fingers shut; and the right elbow close down upon the butt.
1	1	2 Open Pan.	Open the pan by pushing strongly against the hammer with the thumb of the right hand.
1	1	3 Handle Cartridge*.	Carry the right hand to the pouch, open it, and seizing a cartridge between the thumb and the two fore-fingers, bring it to the mouth, the right elbow close down: The right hand in passing to and from the pouch to be kept close to the body.
1	1	4 Open Cartridge.	Bite the cartridge close to the powder, and covering the opening with the thumb, bring it down and hold it horizontally with the pan; the elbow close down upon the butt of the firelock.
1	2	5 Prime.	1 Movement. Look at the pan, and prime.
			* The cartridge should be put into the pouch with the ball upwards, that the soldier might bring it to his mouth at once, without the additional trouble of turning it in his hand.

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
			2d Motion.
			Cover the cartridge again with the thumb; and bring the fingers of the right hand behind the hammer.
1	1	6 Shut Pan.	Shut the pan with the two last fingers; keeping the cartridge always between the thumb and the two fore fingers.
1	1	7 Cast about the Firelock.	Press down the butt of the firelock with the right hand, and letting it fall with the left along the body, seize it with the right about an inch below the muzzle; the butt to touch the ground; the stock close to the body; the left hand extended holding the firelock, with the thumb to touch the center of the left thigh; the muzzle nearly in a line with the right breast.
			1st Movement.
1	2	8 Load with Cartridge.	Look at the muzzle of the firelock; turn briskly the right hand

Motions, To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
1 2	9 Draw the Ramrod.	hand towards the body to shake the powder into the barrel; and raising the elbow as high as the wrist, put the cartridge into the piece. 2 Movement. Seize the ramrod with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the rest of the fingers shut and the elbow close down. 1st Movement. Draw out the ramrod to arms- length; turn the right hand, and dropping it briskly, seize the ram- rod just below the muzzle; the thumb downwards, the elbow raised. 2 Movement. Draw it clearly out of the loops; turn it short round close to the body, and putting the butt-end into the barrel, enter it as far as the hand will permit. Raise

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
1	1	IO Ramdown the Charge.	Raise the right hand to the end of the ramrod, seizing it with the thumb and fore-finger, the rest of the fingers shut; and ram down the cartridge with strength. 1st Movement. Draw out the ramrod to arms-length; turn the right hand, and dropping it briskly, seize the ramrod at the middle; the thumb down; elbow the height of the wrist. 2d Movement. Draw it out of the barrel; turn it round as before, and entering the small end into the loops, let it slide down. 3d Movement. Shift the hand, and bringing it on the butt-end of the ramrod, force it home : 4th Movement. Then seize the firelock near the muzzle with the right hand, the thumb
1	4	II Return the Ramrod.	

Motions,	To teach Movements,	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
			thumb extended along the barrel, and the elbow close down. 1st Movement. 1 2 Turn upon both heels to the front ; at the same time, quitting the right hand, bring the firelock up with the left, close to the body, and seize it with the right under the lock: The barrel outwards; the little finger of the left hand the height of the eye; the left elbow close down along the stock : 2d Movement. Raise the firelock with the right hand to its proper position on the shoulder, at the same time, dropping the left hand bring it under the butt ; and quit the right hand.
1	2	Shoulder Firelock.	

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
1	3	AsFrontRank MakeReady§.	Position of the Front Rank. 1st Movement. The same as the first movement in priming and loading. 2d Movement. Slip back the right foot in a direct line, till the ball of the toe be opposite the left heel; at the same time, turning the firelock short round towards the right with the

§ Marshal Saxe, speaking of the front rank kneeling, observes, that, “ All those who labour under any degree of fear, are desirous “ to continue as long as possible in such an attitude; and after they “ have fired, do not rise up with that alacrity, which is necessary “ either to load again or pursue the enemy.” It is impossible to suppose amidst the confusion and danger of action, that men would make ready as front rank kneeling, then rise to load, make ready again, and so on; I am therefore of opinion, that to fire three deep standing, must be preferred to the front rank kneeling.

Admitting every man in Battalion to occupy two square feet; from the front of the front rank, to the front of the rear rank man is four feet; our firelocks are four feet ten inches long; consequently, the rear rank man's firelock, when presented, passes the front rank man ten inches; and the men should be taught rather to close than open their position.

Motions. To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
		the right hand, seize it with the left; the little finger at the feather spring; the cock opposite the right breast; the firelock perpendicular, and free from the face of the man, who is immediately to look at the object, at which he is to fire. 3d Movement. Place the right thumb upon the cock, the three last fingers below the guard, and cock the firelock; then dropping the right hand, lay hold of it at the small part of the stock just below the lock.
1	3 As centre Rank Make Ready.	Position of the Center Rank. The same as the front rank; except that the right foot be brought in a direct line six inches to the right.
2	3 As Rear Rank Make Ready.	Position of the Rear Rank. The same as the front rank; except that the right foot be brought in a direct line to the right,

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
			right, about nine inches, and, at the same time, the left to be brought forward till the left toe touch the inside of the right heel of the center rank man.
2	2	Present.	1 Movement. Draw the firelock strait down through the left hand, and stop it when it comes to the center of gravity, which is about the swell of the stock at the tail-pipe. 2d Motion. Throw the firelock forward with both hands, and bring the bottom of the butt close to the right shoulder; the right knee stiff; the left bent forward; the head close down upon the firelock; the left eye shut; the right eye looking along the barrel to take aim at the object; the fore-finger of the right hand placed against the bottom of the trigger.
1	2	Fire.	1st Movement. Keeping the firelock firm to the shoulder, draw the trigger D 2 with

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
			with the forefinger only, and leave the firelock at the present for a second. 2d Movement. Come to the priming position; the front rank, by bringing up the right foot, and turning the right toe to the right, the left to the front, the center rank, by bringing the right foot in a direct line to the left, and turning the right foot to the right, the left toe to the front; the rear rank by bringing back the left foot, and turning the right toe to the right. N. B. Whenever the rear rank man has loaded and shouldered his firelock, he is to take up his ground to the left when he quits his right hand. Place the thumb behind the cock; the forefinger upon it; the rest of the fingers shut; the right hand reversed; the palm outwards; the elbow the height of the wrist; half-cock the firelock, and load as before.
I	I	Half Cock Firelock.	1st Move-

Motions.	To teach Movements.	Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
1	2	Charge Bayonets †.	1st Movement. The bayonet being fixed, and the firelock carried upon the left shoulder; seize it with the right hand above the feather spring, the little finger touching it. 2d Movement. Quit the left hand, and bringing the firelock down with the right to the right side, seize it with the left at the swell just below the tail-pipe; the right elbow close down upon the lock; the left thumb extended along the stock, and left wrist close to the body; the barrel turned upwards; the guard of the firelock resting upon the haunch-bone, and the muzzle with an inclination upwards about the height of the breast.

† The Bayonet fixed to the firelock is very awkward; but as it is our only *Arme blanche*, and as there may be frequent occasion for its use; it is necessary the soldier should be instructed to that purpose.

Those

Those who instruct the recruits should perform the motions before them, that they may add example to precept. All motions with the firelock to be executed with the utmost celerity; the body and head being kept perfectly steady, the hands alone to move. When a recruit has been practised in one motion, he is to be carried on rapidly, without waiting for perfection, to the next, and so on; time will make him dexterous: As soon as he can go through the motions of Priming and Loading, he should be taught to fire ball at a Target, at which he should be employed, till he could fire at least 3 times in a minute; and till he scarcely ever missed it. "For the principle of all firing is to hit the object fired at." The Target should be placed at different distances, from 50 to 200 yards; and in various situations, that the recruit may become expert upon all occasions*. In the instruction he must be told to take particular care to ram down the charge, for should he neglect it, his fire would have no effect; he should also be careful to put his cartridge properly into the piece, or it might be rendered useless. When the recruit fires, he should be accustomed to observe, at the time he half cocks his firelock, if the smoke comes out at the

* The Soldier fires mechanically in a direct line before him; consequently all oblique firings are unnatural, and in Battalion dangerous.

the touch-hole; if it does, it is a sure indication that he has fired, and he may load again without apprehension.

When the recruits are thus far drilled separately, they should be formed into Squads of 9 files, consisting of three ranks; the men of the lowest stature in the front rank*; the next in size above them in the center; and the tallest in the rear.

OPEN ORDER.

Each man to occupy 2 feet in front †, and 6 feet in depth; each squad therefore occupies 18 feet in front, by 18 in depth, exclusive of Officers.

CLOSE ORDER.

Each man to occupy 2 feet in front by 2 feet in depth; each squad therefore occupies 18 feet in front, by 6 feet in depth, exclusive of Officers.

* Our mode of action being to fight at a distance, and supposing courage not to be dependant on size, but nearly equal in all men, a man of low stature, may as well be placed in the front as any other rank; therefore whilst we continue to use our present weapon with three ranks, it were better that the shortest man be placed in front, as he has more command over his firelock in such position, than that now in practice.

† The front is calculated from right shoulder to right shoulder; the depth from toe to toe.

The Squad drawn up in OPEN ORDER.

CLOSE RANKS.

QUICK MARCH.

The center rank marches one pace with the left to its proper distance, and brings up the left foot in a line with the right; the rear rank, stepping off at the same time with the center, marches three paces, which closes it to its proper distance.

To march in FRONT*.

Slow or Quick,

By the Right,

MARCH.

The right file looks straight forward on the points of view†; the rest of the front rank looks to the right; the center and rear ranks look to the front, and covering exactly their file leaders, the whole step off together; the

* The military machine, in all its movements, should be kept as compact as possible; for composed of exceedingly frail particles, it is ever subject to fall to pieces; we should therefore endeavour to avoid running into its natural defect.

† Vide Points of View.

and rear rank men to place, at the first pace, their feet 8 inches beyond the line of their leaders right feet, and so on.*

H A L T.

Finish the pace begun, bring the feet in a line and stand fast.

As every movement, from a variety of causes, may subject the machine to be a little deranged; it may be necessary to order,

With the RIGHT dress.

The leading file having dressed with the alignment,† the whole dress by it to the right.

Slow or Quick,
By the Left,
M A R C H.

The left file looks strait forward on the points of view; the rest of the front rank looks to the left; the centre and the rear ranks as before, &c. &c.

H A L T.

Stand fast as before.

* In marching, the men must yield from the movements that come from the flank by which they march; and resist those that come from the opposite flank.

† Vide Points of Alignment.

With

WITH the L E F T dress.

The leading file having dressed with the alignment, the whole dress by it to the left.

Heads to the R I G H T.

Each man springs his head to the right.

To march by any point of the Squad.

By the Center File,
M A R C H.

The center file looks straight forward on the points of View; the front rank men on the right of the leading file look to the left; the front rank men on the left of the leading file look to the right; the center and rear ranks as before.

H A L T.

Stand fast as before.

With the C E N T E R dress.

The leading file having dressed with the alignment, the whole to dress by it to the center.

Heads to the R I G H T.

Those who looked to the left, together with the center and rear rank men, turn their heads to the right.

To

To march in File from the Right,

To the R I G H T face.

The Squad faces to the right ; If the march is to be made by the front rank on the points of view, the centre and rear should look to the left ; if by the center the front rank looks to the right, the rear rank to the left ; if by the rear the front and center look to the right.

M A R C H.

The whole step off together, each file placing the left foot, at the first pace, 8 inches beyond the line of the right foot of the preceding file, and so on.

H A L T.

Finish the pace begun, &c. as before.

To the F R O N T face.

The Squad faces to the front, and dresses with the alignment, &c. as before.

To march in file from the Left.

To the L E F T face.

The squad faces to the left : If the march is to be made by the front rank on the points of view, the center and rear should look to the right ; if by the center, the front rank looks to the left, and the rear to the right ; if by the rear, the front and centre look to the left.

MARCH.

MARCH.

The whole step off as before

HALT..

As before.

To the FRONT face.

As before.

To wheel in FRONT.

Plate I.

Fig. 2

A squad occupies 18 feet in front: The semidiameter of a circle, when it wheels from either flank is 18 feet, and of course the circumference nearest 108 feet: Suppose one third of a circle, or 36 feet to be wheeled, the flank file has $13\frac{1}{2}$ paces to take; by the same rule, as every file is to describe the portion of a circle with a less diameter; the 8th file has 32 feet to wheel; but as it must take an equal number of paces with the flank file, for the machine to move completely, it becomes complicated to divide 32 feet into $13\frac{1}{2}$ paces, so that the file might execute it with any degree of exactness; this complication ensues throughout; for if the file be not brought by some means or other, to take the pace which becomes its proportion in its situation, it must take it longer or shorter, which in either instance must destroy the correctness of

of the wheel: But suppose it possible to be done with the utmost accuracy in one instance; whenever a division is added to another, fresh calculations must be made, and a different degree of pace taken; it therefore appearing to me to be impossible to wheel with precision by keeping the step, I would have the men taught to wheel, by the pivot file facing to the front required, when the whole should follow, file by file, from the pivot outwards, dressing with the pivot file as they come up; keeping their files in the utmost order, and observing the distinction between celerity and confusion.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of the Circle—To the RIGHT wheel.

The right man of the front rank faces to the right; the center and rear ranks look to the front.

QUICK-MARCH.

The center and rear rank men of the right file, incline to the left and cover their file leader; each file, from the pivot outwards, moves up, and dressing with the pivot file, halts as it comes up.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of the Circles—To the LEFT wheel.

The left man of the front rank faces to the left; the remainder of the front rank turn
their

their heads to the left; the center and rear ranks look to the front.

Quick MARCH.

The center and rear rank men of the left file, incline to the right and cover their file leader; each file, from the pivot outwards, moves up, and dressing with the pivot file, halts as it comes up.

Heads to the Right.

Each man turns his head to the right.

To Wheel in File.

To the Right Face.

Slow or Quick,

MARCH.

The squad steps off as before.

Suppose the wheel to be made on the front rank.

To wheel $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Circle to the Left.

Plate I.

Fig. 3.

The leading man of the front rank having made his wheel at the point *a*, the succeeding front rank man must preserve his exact distance.

When the wheel is made on the front rank, the center and rear rank men must increase their velocity on the wheel; when on the rear rank, the front and center rank men must

must increase their velocity on the wheel, and dressing with their file leaders, take up the step and move on with them.

H A L T.

Finish the pace begun, &c. as before.

To the Front Face.

The squad faces to the front, and dresses, &c. as before.

The same method to be pursued, whether the wheel be made to the right, or left; on the front or rear rank.

To wheel by files, on juster principles, would be on the center rank; but that would still become more complicated, as the front or rear rank would be checked on its march, and the rear or front rank still obliged to increase its velocity.

To dress with the Right and Left.

To the Front and Rear,

It is done in squads as before, separately.

To open Ranks,

To the Rear open Ranks,

Quick M A R C H.

The distance having been marked on the right, the center and rear ranks go at once to the right about upon the right heel, raising their

their left feet a little off the ground; when about, to turn their heads to the left, and step off with their left feet; the rear rank men take three paces, come to the left about upon their left heels, raising their right feet a little off the ground, and dress; the center rank men take one pace with the left feet, and a short pace with the right, come to the left about upon their right heels, raising their left feet a little off the ground, and dress.

Those who direct the dressing of the line, must go to the opposite flank from that by which it dresses.

The squad must now be taught to prime and load together, uniting the whole into four principal motions.

PRIME and LOAD.

1st.

Come to the priming position; open pans; handle cartridge; open cartridge; prime and shut pans:

2d.

Cast about the firelock, and load with cartridge:

3d.

Draw ramrod; ram down the charge; and return the ramrod:

4th. Shoulder

4th.

Shoulder firelocks.

It should be also instructed to prime and load at pleasure ; which must be executed without any pause whatever, till the firelock be loaded ; when the word of command or signal will be given, either to Shoulder or Make Ready.

The Ranks closed,

The men should be accustomed to fire together by word of command, which will produce steadiness ; but on service, amidst surrounding noises, it being impossible to hear distinctly the word of command, they should be also practised to fire independently ; by this method, the soldier acquires the habit of caution ; and, each man, like the Roman Legionary when he threw his javelin, has it in his power to fire upon his adversary whenever he has got just aim.

The squad divided into messes of three files each,

To fire independently.

Make Ready.

Each man makes ready in his proper rank as before.

F I R E.

The left man of the rear rank of each mess, presents and fires, followed by the left
E man

man of the center rank of each mess; then the left man of the front rank; the left man of the rear of the next file, and so on; each man loading at pleasure, Making Ready, Presenting and Firing as fast as he loads, till the word of command be given, To

Cease Firing.

Each man, when loaded, shoulders and takes up his proper ground.

OFFICERS.

OFFICERS.

EVERY officer should be similarly trained with the foldier, that he might be equal to their instruction.

In open order, the fusil to be ordered.

In close order, the fusil to be advanced on the right arm.

Plate I.
Fig. 4.

Company drawn up for Inspection,

O R D E R.

Private men in a } Front rank }
rank entire occu- } Centerrank } of each mess.
pying 2 feet each } Rear rank }
in front.

Corporal right mess, Right }
Corporal left mess, Left } of each Squad.
Corporal center mess, 6 feet }
rear of the center

Drummer right squad, Right of the right }
Corporal. }
Drummer left squad, Left of the left Corporal. }
Drummer center squad, Rear of the rear }
Corporal.

1 Serjeant, Right }
1 Serjeant, Left } of the Company.
1 Serjeant, Rear of the center }

Officer of the right squad 6 feet front }
of the right Corporal }
Officer of the left squad 6 feet front }
of the left Corporal }
Officer of the center squad 6 feet front }
of the center private }

Captain 6 feet in front of the officer }
of the center squad }

Company

Company in open Order.

Plate I
Fig. 5.

Private men 3 deep, each man occupying 2 }
feet in front and 6 in depth ; the most cho- }
sen men upon the flanks of each squad. }

Corporals in a rank { Right } file of each squad 6
entire closing { Left & } feet rear of the pri-
{ Center } vate.

1 Serjeant Right } of the front rank
1 Serjeant Left }

1 Serjeant 6 feet rear of the center corporal

1 Officer Right } { Right }
1 Officer Left { 6 feet in front of { Left & } File
1 Officer Center { Center }

Captain 6 feet in front of the center Officer.

1 Drummer Right } of the Serjeants in the front

1 Drummer Left } rank.

1 Drummer Rear of the center Officer.

Plate I.
Fig: 6.

Company in Order of Battle.

Private men 3 deep, each man occupying 2 }
feet in front, and 2 feet in depth.

Corporals in a rank { Right } file of each squad
entire closing { Left & } occupying 2 feet
{ Center } each.

1 Officer	}	form a file upon the Right	} of the Com- pany.	
1 Drummer				
1 Serjeant				
1 Officer	}	form a file upon the Left		
1 Drummer				
1 Serjeant				
1 Officer	}	occupying 2		
1 Drummer on the left				} feet each,
of the Officer				
1 Serjeant on the right	}	rear of the		
of the Officer			} center	
Captain 6 feet rear of the center Officer }				

Exercise

Exercise of a Company.

The Captain having inspected his company; the company to be formed in open order. (vide Figure)

The Captain will then order it*, To
Prime and Load in 12 motions.

Prime and Load in 4 principal motions. To
Make ready, Present and Fire, as Front, Center and Rear Ranks. To

Close Ranks, (vide Company in order of battle)
To Fire by word of command,† and independently.

To March in Front,‡ by the Right, Left and Center.

To wheel to the Right and Left by Squads.

* The Officers should accustom themselves to give the word of command at the full extent of their voice, and the last part of each word of command should be very distinct.

† As the men are liable to be deceived by the projection of the Bayonet beyond the muzzle of the Firelock, and apt to present improperly, the Bayonets are not to be fixed at exercise in detail; by which means they will acquire the habit of caution.

‡ In marching in front on the points of view, whether by the Right, Left or Center, a Serjeant must place himself in the rear of the file which guides the march, to see that it exactly covers the objects of direction.

To

To Face to the Right and Left,

To March and Wheel in File.

To take up Alignments by the Right and Left, to the Front and Rear.

To open Ranks (vide Company at open order.)

To perform Parade Motions, &c.

Regiment in Order of Battle

Plate I.
Fig. 7.

divided into three Battalions,

Right }
Left } Battalion.
Center }

An interval of 20 feet between each Battalion.

Three Companies form one Battalion.

Each Company divided into { Right }
Left } Squads.
Center }

Each Squad divided into { Right }
Left } Messes.
Center }

Each Mess divided into { Right }
Left } Files.
Center }

An interval of 2 feet between each squad for the Officer who commands it: Private men occupying the same as before.

Corporals
Serjeants } posted as before (vide Fi-
Drummers } gure).
Heads of Squads }

Captain Right Company, }
6 feet Rear Right
Captain Left Company, } of the Company
6 feet Rear Left } in each Battalion.
Captain Center Company, }
6 feet Rear Center }

Com-

Commandant of each Battalion on Horseback of the Center.

Colonel on Horseback, Rear of the Center Battalion.

Major and Adjutant on Horseback attendant on him.

Serjeant Major attendant on Commandant.

Drum Major Rear of the center Battalion.

Colour Bearer 2 feet in front of the center Mefs of the center Company of each Battalion.

The center Mefs of each Battalion to be composed of 9 veteran soldiers a Guard to the Colours.

A Regiment occupies in front

Squad	Interval			Interval	Battalion	Regt.										
Feet	Feet	Feet		Feet	Feet	Feet										
18	+	2	=	20	×	9	=	180	+	20	=	200	×	3	=	600

MARCH.

M A R C H.

The march must be considered as the first spring of military mechanism: By it, an army is enabled to move from one point to another, and change its position with order and facility: It may be divided into the March of Route, and March of Manœuvre.

March of Route.

The Romans attended so much to this essential part of discipline, that they accustomed their troops to march, by the military step, ten miles from their quarters, and back again, three times a month, each man carrying above 60 pounds weight: They were constantly trained to this important exercise, and used to march by the common step, 20 Roman miles, and by the full step, which was quicker, 24 Roman miles in 5 Roman hours*. Troops,

* This march of the Romans has been considered as a most surprising effort of human exertion; but if it were tried by a proper standard, I apprehend it would be found, that modern soldiers, when trained to marching, would exceed the march of the Romans, because they are not so heavily incumbered.

The hour of the Romans varied according to the season of the year; they reckoned twelve hours for the day and twelve hours for the night; their day began at sun rising, and ended at sun setting; thus in summer, the day hours were

Troops, carrying all their appointments, should march frequently from their quarters, a certain distance, and back again, conformably with the pace and rate established for the March*.

To prevent the men from being stopped by those who precede, or pressed by those who follow; each man to be allowed on the March four feet in depth; and that they may not be

were longer than those of the night, and the reverse in winter: The longest hour at Rome was about 75' 25", taking a first medium between that hour and the equinox, and striking a medium between that medium and the longest hour, we shall find the medium hour about 71' 33": 5 hours = 5° 57' 49" = near 6 of ours: The Roman foot was = 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ Inches English, and reckoning the Roman mile at 5000 Roman feet; we find 20 miles = about 18 English; and 24 = about 21 $\frac{3}{5}$ English: Thus by this calculation, the Roman Soldier was accustomed to march by the slowest step a mile English in about 20 minutes, and by the quickest step a mile English in about 16' 40"; and supposing the pace at 2 feet 8 inches, we find the march by the slowest step, about 99, and by the quickest step about 119 in a minute: If the above position be granted, the Roman march appears no longer extraordinary: But in this as in every other part of the Roman discipline, we are to admire the skill of the artist in reducing the exercise to fixed and certain principles, and the perseverance of the soldier in carrying them into execution.

* The march of armies must be calculated with precision; because whatever is not reduced to space and time, will, in practice, turn out very uncertain.

		Miles	Furl.	Yards	Feet	
80	} paces in a minute are	2	3	86	2	} in an hour.
100		3	0	53	1	
120		3	5	20	0	
150		4	4	80	0	

too much confined on the right and left, each man to be allowed three feet in breadth: When the Regiment marches with a front not greater than a squad; as many of the heads of squads would be mounted, they are to march on the flanks; it would be very inconvenient for them to be in the ranks, as they might frequently retard the men in their course, which would add exceedingly to their fatigue.

No person to be permitted to quit his post on the march; for, by such irregularity, the machine would be constantly broken and in disorder.

The officer who conducts the march must be particularly attentive not to press the men beyond their rate: When they had marched two or three miles, to halt them for a few minutes, would be found very necessary: After a hill, a halt would recover the men, and enable them to proceed with fresh vigour.

A Column having ranked off for a Defile* or other obstacle; when it ranks up again, the judgment of the Commander must operate to halt the head of it, till the whole be again ready to march: And to prevent running and irregularity, the head of every separate division must halt successively, that it may be properly formed to move on in order. The men, on the march, are to be accustomed to

single A

* Vide passing a Defile.

surmount

furmout all obstacles, with which they may meet; such as Hedges, Ditches, Rivulets, &c. &c. They are to be taken intentionally to those situations, that such practice may be rendered familiar.

A Column on the March.

Signal of the Trumpet,
or Long Roll of the
Drum, passing from
Front to Rear. } Column halts each
man in his order of
march.

March of the Drum pass- } Column marches for-
ing from Front to Rear. } ward.

Pioneers March† of the } If the Rear be too
Drum passing from } much pressed, the
Rear to Front. } Front to go slower.

To Arms of the Drum. } The Ranks to close;
Officers to dismount;
and Column to halt
ready to form in or-
der of battle.

† Any other signal may be used; but it should be ascer-
tained throughout.

March of Manœuvre.

The great end of all manœuvre, is to gain time in every case and circumstance of war, and to simplify, as well as accelerate the operations of the troops: That army which executes its movements with the greatest ease, and by the shortest method, has infinite advantage over its enemy, who may not be so expert.

If an army march on the flank of the enemy, it must march by its right or left*.

The least complicated way to march an army forward from one point to another, would be for the whole line to move in front; but as it is impossible to find a country sufficiently open to march a line in its full extent, it becomes necessary to have it divided into parts, that it may be occasionally broken for more ready movement in all situations. As to march a line in front is the most perfect mode of motion, so every movement approaching nearer to it, partakes of that perfection; and, on the contrary, the greater the deviation from it, the greater the defect.

* To march by files would be the simplest and most expeditious mode of moving by the flank; but without the cadence, it would be impracticable, for any extent of line or distance, to keep the body united.

All change of position is made from Line to Column, and from Column to Line.

In forming column from line, either the right or left flank must be in front, and the Squads, Companies, &c. to follow in regular succession from right to left, and from left to right.

In all movements in column, the front rank must lead in front.

The principal points of movement are,

To the Front,

To the Rear,

To the Right, and

To the Left.

The intermediate points partake in part of those principal points.

Whether the Line be to move,

To the Front,

To the Rear,

To the Right, or

To the Left.

The most expeditious way of forming into Column, is breaking the Line by wheeling.

A Regiment occupies in front 600 feet. Plate II. Let it form Column to the front by squads Fig. 1.

between the points $A \overset{\text{Feet.}}{B} = 600 - \overset{\text{Ft.}}{20} = \overset{\text{Ft.}}{580}.$

All the squads wheel to the right, except the right squad, which marches strait forward

^{Ft.}
to C = 20

1st movement of wheeling is made in the
^{Ft.}
time of marching 30.

2d movement from C to A in the time of
^{Ft.}
marching 560

^{Ft.}
Total movement = 30 + 560 = 590

Plate II. To ployer into column, between the points
Fig. 2. A B, each squad must successively face and
file till it covers the leading squad, and the
Column be formed: But each squad must
halt = 6 feet till the rear rank of the preced-
ing squad had cleared the front rank of the
following, and then march 20 feet to cover;
face to the front, and move on.

The column would be formed in the time
of marching.

Halt.	Squads.	To cover.	Interval.	
^{Ft.}				^{Feet.}

$$6 \times 26 + 20 \times 26 + 60 - 20 = 716.$$

Thus it is evident the Column is formed
between the points A B in the most expediti-
ous manner by the former method.

Every individual should be apprized by a
caution of what is intended to be done, be-
fore any alteration of position takes place.

Every movement should be divided into
its distinct parts; and each part executed by
its separate and explanatory words of com-
mand.

Every

No time is lost in complying with these directions; but confusion, hurry and uncertainty are avoided; and precision, order and exactness ascertained.

If there be only a regiment to make a movement, the Colonel is to give the general words of command; which are to be repeated by the Commandants of Battalions, who, with the Major and Adjutant, are to attend to the execution; the Captains, Heads of Squads, &c. are to give particular words of command, deduced from the general orders relative to the movement of their Companies, Squads, &c.

On Points of View and Alignment.

Points of View.

Plate II. Points of view are to guide the march in a
 Fig. 3. line direct; but one object is not sufficient for that purpose, as strait lines may be drawn from any point of the circle G to its center H.

Fig. 4. To form the line direct from A to B, it is necessary to find an intermediate point C, or an extreme point D.

Fig. 5, For from *a* through *c* to *b*, and from *a*
 and 6. through *b* to *d* only one strait line can be drawn.

Fig. 7, Thus if a man at A be to march to the
 and 8. Church B, it is necessary to find out the Tree C, the Windmill D, or any other objects that a strait line may intersect, drawn from A through B.

Points of Alignment.

As points of view are to guide the march, so points of alignment are to direct the formation: Thus the line direct, by an intermediate or extreme object, must be found between the points A and B (vide figures on points of view.)

To find the line direct between the objects Plate II.
A and B, let two persons be in the alignment Fig. 9.
C and D. D aligns C with the object A, when they move forward together, D taking care that A is covered by C; but D being in the outward circle must move with greater velocity than C; thus they both continue in motion, till D is aligned with B, when C stops D, and the line direct between the objects A and B is ascertained.

A Regiment in order of Battle.

Words of Command.

1st.

Plate II. From Line to break and form Column to
Fig. 10. the Right or Left Flank.

2d.

By Squads { To the Right
 or
 To the Left } Wheel.

3d.

M A R C H.

4th.

By the Left, }
 or
By the Right, } Drefs.

The first word of command to be given by the Colonel, and immediately repeated by the Commandants of Battalions.

On the second word of command from the Commandants of Battalions; the right or left man in the front rank of each squad, faces to the right or left.

The

The Captains post themselves two paces in front of their Companies facing the men.

The Leaders of Squads move to the wheeling flank. When the wheel is made and Squads dressed, they return to their posts.

The Serjeant who covered the Officer, to place himself on the front rank of the opposite flank from the Officer.

The Drummer to post himself on the right or left of the Officer, according to his position on the right or left of the Battalion.

The Colours keep their position in the front of the center of each Battalion.

The Commandants lead their Battalions; the Colonel the Regiment: the Major and Adjutants attentive to the execution of all orders.

The fourth Word of Command to be given by the Captain in front of his Company, and repeated rapidly by the Heads of Squads; the men turning their Heads to the Left, when broke to the Right, and to the Right when broke to the Left.

The Captain to face about to the front.

From Line to break to the Right or Left,
 Plate II. and form Column perpendicularly to the
 Fig. 11. Front.

The same as before; only, that the squad which leads, marches strait forward 20 feet = $7\frac{1}{2}$ paces.

From Line to break to the Right or Left,
 Plate II. and form Column perpendicularly to the
 Fig. 12. Rear.

The same as before; only, that the squad which leads, must wheel to the rear, when the column is put in motion.

When the line is broken into column, and the point of direction for the march ascertained; the Serjeant on the right or left of the front rank of the leading squad, is to place himself in the rear of the pivot file †, in order to guide it on the line of direction.

† The Pivot file is that file of each division in the line of direction on which the column is to march; the hinge on which it is to turn from line into column, or from column into line.

March of the Column.

When the Column marches ; if for the March of Route, the Ranks and Files open to the prescribed distance : If of Manœuvre, the Ranks and Files to be kept close : Whether the Ranks be open or close, the Column must occupy no more ground in depth than is sufficient to form it into Line :* If a Defile or other obstacle should intervene, which might extend the line of March, it is to be recovered immediately when such Defile or obstacle be passed.

All Marches and Movements must be made on given lines.

In Column, the leading division is always that of direction ; and is conducted by the Commander of the Column.

Orders for all movements are given by the Commander to the leading division, and repeated from it by the Leaders of every successive division.

* A Regiment by a Squad in Front on the March of Route will occupy in depth,

3 Ranks	Corp.	Int.	Sq.		Int. Bat.		Bat.	
feet	feet	feet	feet					feet

$$12 + 4 + 4 = 20 \times 9 = 180 + 20 = 200 \times 3 = 600 ;$$

And 30 feet in Front.

All

All words of Command in Column, such as *March, Halt, &c.* given by the Commander of the Column, must be repeated rapidly by the Officers commanding Divisions from Front to Rear.

Whether the Column be to march

To the Flanks,

To the Front or

To the Rear.

The Pivot files must keep in the line of direction of the leading pivot, covering it exactly, and preserving an equal distance, that the Line may be readily formed: Whenever the line of direction may change upon the March, each respective pivot file is to change, as it comes up to the point where such change has been made by the leading division: The left files being always in pivots, when the Line is broken to the right, and the right when broken to the left: This change of direction will occasion the remaining files of each division to increase or decrease their velocity accordingly: If the right be in front, and the line of direction should change towards the left, the remaining files must increase their velocity; if the change should be towards the right, the remaining files must decrease their velocity; and on the contrary, if the Line be broken to the left: The Officer commanding each division must give notice

Plate II.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

tice of such charge of direction 3 paces before the division comes to the point where it is to be made: Whenever the new square of the Column is obtained, it is in a situation to form Line.

The just wheels of the quarter circle from Line to form Column, or from Column to form Line; the dressing of the pivots either when halted, or when marching in Column; and the preservation of wheeling distances, are the great circumstances, that determine exactness in all movements of the open column, or in all changes of situation of the line from one position to another.

When an Officer commanding a Division cannot hear the word of command; he must observe that division, which may be the division of direction, and follow its movements accordingly.

The Line ought never to form on the march, from Column; or break into Column on the march from Line; and the rule of never changing position, but from the Halt, is most essential, and should be strictly observed, even by small bodies, except altering the direction of heads of Files or Column.

If the principles of moving and dressing upon given and determined points are just; all turning upon the march and moving forward immediately after, is false and defective, and the new position must be accidental;
the

the effects of which, though not so apparent in a single battalion, would be very obvious in a Line or Column of any extent.

All Formations must be made on given objects; intermediate points, where heads of Columns are to arrive, or where flanks of the Lines are to be placed, must be exactly ascertained by Officers advanced on purpose.

Whenever the line has been broken to the right, it forms by a wheel of $\frac{1}{4}$ circle to the left; and when broke to the left, it forms by a wheel of $\frac{1}{4}$ circle to the right; except, when formed into close Column; formations from which into Line shall be hereafter explained.

The Open Column broke to the Flanks by Squads, to form into Line.

The Column being on the march in the line of direction where it is to form, the Colonel orders it to

H A L T.

If the ranks and files be open, he orders them to

Close to Close Order.*

The pivot files being exactly dressed, and distances ascertained ; the Colonel orders to

Form the Line.

Commandants order

To the Right and Left wheel and form
Battalion.

M A R C H.

The Squads wheel to the right or left and form.

* Whenever the Column is in open order, it will be ordered to CLOSE TO CLOSE ORDER before any formation take place : vide Passing a Defile.

When

When the wheel is made the Heads of Squads dress their squads; and if it has been made to the Left, give the word of command
Heads to the Right.

The whole at their post in order of battle.

Plate III. Fig. I. The open Column with the Right in Front, broke to the Front by Squads, arriving in the Rear of the new Line of Direction, and forming Line upon it.

When the front of the Column comes near to the rear of the new line of direction, the pivot file wheels to the right and marches along it; each succeeding squad moving into the line where the first entered on it.

When the head of the column arrives at its destined point, the Colonel orders it, to

H A L T.

The pivot files exactly dressed, and distances ascertained, the Colonel orders, to

Form the Line.

Commandants order

To the Left wheel and form Battalion

M A R C H.

The Squads wheel to the left, and form &c. as before.

Those

Those Squads that have not entered into the new line of direction when the head of the Column Halts, must also Halt; when the Commandant will order them

To the Left face.

M A R C H.

Each Squad will file, and place itself in the rear of the preceding squad, in the new line of direction, receiving orders from its Officer to

H A L T.

To the Front face.

By the Left drefs.

Pivots drest, &c. the Line wheels and forms as before.

Those Battalions that have not entered into the new line of direction, when the head of the column Halts, must also Halt; but when the divisions of the preceding Battalion, that have not entered into the new line of direction, receive orders to MARCH; the Commandant of the succeeding Battalion will order it to MARCH, and conduct the head of his Battalion diagonally towards the point where the right is to be posted, and where an Officer must be advanced: When the head of each
Battalion

[80]

Battalion comes to the destined point, the Cominandant will order it to

H A L T.

'To the Left Face.

M A R C H.

When each Squad will file and throw itself into Column in the new line of direction, &c. as before.

The Line will wheel and form, &c. as before.*

Plate III. The open Column with the Right in Front,
Fig. 2. broke to the Rear by Squads, arriving in the Front of the new Line of Direction, and forming Line upon it.

The Line may be formed, either on the front or rear division of the Column.

If on the Front; when the head of the Column comes near to the front of the new line of direction, the pivot file wheels to the left, and marches along it; each succeeding squad moving into the line where the first entered on it.

When the front of the Column arrives at its destined point, the Colonel orders it to

* The Battalions are not in their proper position in the Plates; but are thus placed to shew more clearly the movement.

H A L T.

H A L T.

The pivot files exactly dressed, and distances ascertained, the Colonel orders to

Form the Line.

Commandants order,

To the Left Wheel, and form Battalion.

M A R C H.

The squads wheel to the left, and form, &c. as before.

Those squads that have not entered into the new line of direction when the head of the column halts, must also halt; when the Commandant will order them,

To the Right Face.

M A R C H.

Each squad will file and place itself in the rear of the preceding squad in the new direction, receiving orders from its Officer to

H A L T.

To the Front Face.

By the Left Dress.

Pivots dressed, &c. the line wheels and forms as before.

G

Those

Those Battalions that have not entered into the new line of direction when the head of the column halts, must also halt; but when the divisions of the preceding Battalion, that have not entered into the new line of direction, receive orders to march; the Commandant of the succeeding Battalion will order it to march, and conduct the head of his Battalion diagonally towards the point where the right is to be posted, and where an Officer must be advanced: When the head of each Battalion comes to the destined point, the Commandant will order it to

H A L T.

To the Right Face.

M A R C H.

When each squad will file and throw itself into the new line of direction, &c. as before.

The Line will wheel and form, &c. as before.

If on the last, the Colonel will order

* The Column to Counter-march.

* The Counter-march is always to be made by the right, in the rear of the rear rank.

On the caution given for the column to counter-march, the right rear rank man steps back one pace; the Serjeant moves to the left of the rear rank; when the squad counter-marches, it wheels round the right rear rank man, and moving till the right of the front rank comes to the Serjeant, it is halted, &c. when the Serjeant and right rear rank man take their post in Battalion.

Each

Each Head of Squad will order his squad,

To the Right Face.

Counter-march.

MARCH.

HALT.

To the Front Face.

By the Right Drefs.

The rear of the column becoming the front will move to the new line of direction; when the pivot file wheels to the left, and marches along it; each succeeding squad moving into the Line where the first entered on it, &c. &c. as before.

The Line to form by Wheeling to the Right, &c. as before.

The open Column with the Left in Front, broke to the Front by Squads, arriving in the Rear of the new Line of Direction, and forming Line upon it.

The open Column with the Left in Front, broke to the Rear by Squads, arriving in the Front of the new Line of Direction, and forming Line upon it.

The reverse of the former formations to be executed in these.

The Line may be formed by any division or part of the column wheeling up as it comes to its post in the new line of direction; or it may wait till the whole column be adjusted, as the exigency may require.

Notwithstanding these movements might be made by deployments; it becomes necessary, that the Troops should be exercised to them.

1st. Because, a Line in battle might be obliged to extend itself regularly on the same alignment to the right, or left, to follow the movements of the enemy.

2d. Because, it is possible, that circumstances should not have permitted the Commander in Chief, on determining his points of direction, to ascertain exactly the right or left of his Line; and his observations on the position or manœuvres of the enemy, might oblige him to stop his own movements sooner than he intended, or to extend them beyond the point he had already fixed.

On this supposition, deployments could not be used; because the Line could not be extended till the whole column were deployed.

By these movements in open column, the Line may be extended to the right or left with facility, at the pleasure of the Commander; and might also take up any position whatever, to the front or to the rear.

If

If the Commander, after having ordered the column to halt, and form in order of battle, should determine before the movement were completed, to break the Line, and to extend it on the same alignment, or in a new direction; those Battalions in the rear that had moved diagonally out of the column, and had not entered into the projected position, might readily guide themselves into the new line of direction, and march on without delay in the rear of that column from which they had been separated.

If there should be any divisions marching by the flank, that had not entered into the projected position; they are immediately to receive orders to

H A L T.

To the Front Face.

When they are to march forward with the rest of the column, entering into the new line of direction, &c. as before.

The open Column, the Right in Front, by Squads, arriving by the Right of the Ground which it is to occupy in Line, to front the Right.

The Colonel will order

The Line to form to the Right.

The

The Heads of Squads will order

Heads to the Right.

The right pivot file will then turn into the line of direction; when the division will be ordered by the Head of Squad to

H A L T.

By the Right Drefs.

The second division marches strait forward, and when the right is opposite to the left flank of the first division, the pivot will turn into the new line, march to, and drefs with, the right division; each successive squad will move into Line in the same manner.

The open Column, the Left in Front, by Squads, arriving by the Left of the Ground which it is to occupy in Line, to front the Left.

The reverse of the former formation to be executed in this.

A Regi-

A Regiment marching in open column will occupy no more ground in depth than is necessary to form it into Line. Plate III.
Fig. 6.

From the triangles A B D, C B D, it is evident, that to close the column so that the point B first move to C, and then to D, is not the most expeditious way to form the Line; for the shortest line for the point B to move to the point D, is on the line B D; consequently, the change of situation from one position to another is made on the shortest line by the open column; yet the close column has many advantages; its numbers cannot be so easily discovered by an enemy; and it is more under the eye, and readier to execute the directions of the Commander than the open column.

The close column is formed from line, or from open column; but as it is not a position to move in, it should be formed from open column, when the head is arrived near the ground where the line is to form. The close column receives all orders from the Commander of the column; the Commandants repeat the orders to their respective Battalions; and the heads of divisions give directions for the detail of their divisions. The close column is to observe the same rule in dressing with the open column; except in the case of a number of columns moving in line, when they are obliged to dress with each other; in that case, the column of direction will

will be ascertained, when the rest are to dress by it*.

The Open Column by Squads, the Right in Front, arriving near the Ground on which it is to deploy, to form Close Column.

The Colonel orders it, to

H A L T.

Close to Close Order.†

The ranks and files being closed, he will order

To Companies rank up.†

Commandants and Captains repeat

To Companies rank up.

The heads of center and left squads will order their squads to rank up. When the squads are ranked up to companies, the Colonel will order

Close the Column.

* Regiment in close column with a Squad in front will occupy in depth,

3 Rks.	C.	Int.	Sq.		Interv.	Bat.												
Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.				Ft.											
6	+	2	+	2	=	10	×	9	=	90	+	10	=	100	×	3	=	300

And 20 feet in front.

† Vide, Passing a Defile.

When

When the Captains will give orders to their Companies to

M A R C H.

H A L T.

The Companies will then close to Close Column, leaving a space &c. as before.

The Close Column with either Flank in Front, may Deploy upon any Division whatever.

The line on which the Close Column is to deploy, must be perpendicular to the ground on which it stands; that line ascertained, the Column should be placed accordingly: Two objects (suppose two Officers) should be fixed in the line of direction at a distance from each other equal to the front of a Company; the division of alignment, if it be not that at the head of the Column, is to march forward, when unmasked, to the objects in the line of direction, and dress exactly with them, when they are to be removed out of the alignment.

When the division at the head of the Column, is the division of alignment; the rest of the divisions in Deploying, will march diagonally towards the front, taking care, that they do not pass the line of direction.

A Column,

A Column, the Right in Front arriving in the Rear of the Right of the Line it is to occupy in Battle, will deploy to the left of first Division.

If that Column have the left in front, it will deploy to the left, but upon the rear division.

A Column, the Right in Front, arriving in the Rear of the Left of the Line it is to occupy in Battle, will Deploy to the Right, on the rear Division.

If that Column have the left in front, it will deploy to the right, but upon the front division.

A Column, the Right in Front, arriving in the Rear of any other point of the Line which it is to occupy in battle.

The division on which it is to align must be ascertained; when all the divisions in the front, which are to deploy to the right, face to the right; and all the divisions in the rear, which are to deploy to the left, face to the left: If that column had the left in front, all the divisions in front, which are to deploy to the

the left, face to the left; and all the divisions in the rear, which are to deploy to the right, face to the right.

A Regiment in Close Column, having its right in front, arriving in the rear of the center of the line which it is to occupy in battle.

The points of direction fixed in the line, the Colonel will order

On the center Company of the center Battalion, Deploy and Form the Line. Plate IV.
Fig. 1.

The Commandant of the right battalion will order his battalion,

To the R I G H T face.

Commandant of the left battalion, will order his battalion,

To the L E F T face.

The Commandant of the center battalion, will order the right and left companies of his battalion,

To the R I G H T and L E F T face.

The center company of the center battalion stands fast.

The

The right battalion, with those companies that faced to the right, will receive orders

H e a d s t o t h e L E F T.

When the whole look to the left, except the front rank of the front company, which looks strait forward.

The left battalion with those companies that faced to the left, will keep their

H e a d s t o t h e R I G H T.

Except the front rank of the left company of the center battalion, which looks strait forward: The Colonel then will give orders to

M A R C H.

The companies on the right of the line will march in a direct line to the right, the front company keeping on the line of direction, the other companies dressing by it; as soon as the center company is unmasked, the Captain of the right company of the center battalion, will give orders for his company to

H A L T.

T o t h e F R O N T f a c e.

H e a d s t o t h e L E F T.

At the same time, the Captain of the center company,

company, of the center battalion, will give orders for his company to

M A R C H;

And when it gets into the alignment, he will order it to

H A L T.

D R E S S.

The right company of the center battalion being also unmasked, will receive orders to

M A R C H.

And when it gets within a pace of the center company, it will be ordered to

H A L T.

By the L E F T drefs

Heads to the R I G H T.

Each company on the right are successively to pursue the same method.

The companies in the rear of the center company will march diagonally towards their station in the line, an Officer leading the left flank of the company; when the left flank of the left company of the center battalion arrives within a pace of its position in the line, the Captain will order it to

H A L T.

H A L T.

To the FRONT face.

By the RIGHT drefs.

Thus each company on the left purfuing the fame method, will take up its position in line.

A Regiment in Clofe Column, having its left in front, arriving in the rear of the center of the line which it is to occupy in battle.

The Regiment will deploy, the reverse to what it did with the right in front.

A Regiment in Clofe Column with its right or left in front to deploy, changing its front to the rear.

The column fhould counter-march before it be closed to clofe column: When it is closed, and the point of direction fixed, it will deploy to the right or left as before.

If the clofe column compofed of many regiments, be to deploy to the front, the points of direction fixed, the column to be divided into as many portions as there are regiments or battalions; when the head of each portion will

will lead out diagonally from the principal column, and be conducted to its destination in the new line of direction.

1. If a close column, the right in front, arrives opposite the right of the ground it is to occupy in battle; all the divided portions will march diagonally forward, and the right portion strait forward.

2. If a close column, the left in front, arrive opposite the left of the ground it is to occupy in battle; all the portions of the column will march diagonally forward, and the left strait forward.

3. If a close column, the right in front, arrive opposite the center of the ground it is to occupy in battle; all the portions of the column in the front of that regiment or battalion which is opposite to its post in the line, and which marches strait forward, guide their march diagonally to the right, observing to keep on the left of the preceding portion, and not to break from the principal column till the portion in front be clear of them: The portions in the rear, guide themselves diagonally to the left as before.

4. The column having the left in front, will be guided by the reverse of the former.

5. A close column having its left in front, arriving opposite the right of the ground on which it is to deploy and form in line of battle:

Each

Each portion of the column will move diagonally to the left as before explained. Art. 4th.

6. A close column having its right in front arriving opposite the left of the ground on which it is to deploy and form in line of battle: Each portion of the column will move diagonally to the right as before explained. Art. 3d.

Deployment of a regiment from close column, the battalions, remaining in column, to be placed by the side of each other at the first movement.

The center battalion being fixed as the battalion of alignment, the Colonel will order

By Battalions, in close Order, on the center Battalion deploy the Column.

Plate IV. The Commandants will order their Battalions
Fig. 2.

To the Right or Left face.

M A R C H.

On the second word of command, the front battalion faces to the right, and the rear battalion faces to the left; the center battalion stands fast. On the word MARCH, the front battalion marches by its right flank, till it has unmasked the center battalion, when the commandant will give orders for it, to

H A L T.

To the Front face.

At

At the same time, the commandant of the center battalion will order his battalion to

M A R C H ;

and when it gets into the alignment of the front battalion, he will order it, to

H A L T.

By the R I G H T Dress.

The rear battalion will march by its left flank, till it be clear of the center battalion, when it will receive orders to

H A L T.

To the Front Face.

M A R C H.

It will then move to its position in line, and receive orders to

H A L T.

By the R I G H T Dress.

The regiment will then be conducted to the line on which it is to deploy, the whole looking to the battalion of direction, when the Colonel will order it to

H A L T.

It may then deploy on any division, according to the ground on which it is to form ; the Colonel may order

H

On

On the center Division of the center Battalion, Deploy the Column.

Commandants will order their battalions, &c.
To the RIGHT or LEFT face.

M A R C H.

On the second word of command, the right battalion, and the divisions of the center battalion in front of the division of alignment, face to the right; the divisions of the center battalion in the rear of the division of alignment, and the left battalion face to the left: On the word, MARCH, the right battalion, and those divisions that have faced to the right, march by the right flank, and when the division of alignment is unmasked by the preceding division, the Officer will order it to

H A L T.

To the Front face.

At the same time, the Officer commanding the division of alignment, will give orders for it to

M A R C H.

When moving forward to its position in line, it will receive orders to

H A L T.

D R E S S.

As

As soon as the division upon the right of the division of alignment is unmasked, the Officer commanding it will order

Heads to the Left,

M A R C H.

And when it is within a pace of its position in line, he will order it to

H A L T.

By the Left drefs.

Heads to the Right.

If the center battalion be not ranked up to companies, each succeeding division will pursue the same method.

When the right battalion arrives opposite the left flank of its position in line, it will receive orders to

H A L T.

To the Front face.

It will then deploy to the right as before.

The divisions of the center battalion in the rear of the division of alignment, will deploy by the diagonal to the left, as before.

The left battalion marching by its left flank, till it be opposite the right of its position in line, will receive orders to

H 2

H A L T.

H A L T.

To the Front face.

When it will deploy to the left as before.

When a line is to take up a new position at some small distance in the front; the nature of the ground will best determine, whether it should be done by marching in front; En Echellon; by divisions filing; or by breaking into several columns.

When the ground is open and unembarrassed, the line might advance in front, or it might move forward by putting a flank division in march, and when the rear rank of the moving division is equal to the front rank of its adjoining division, that division follows in front; in this manner the whole line, division after division, will be in march: The divisions being thus disposed, march with more ease than if carried forward in line: The leading division being arrived at its ground, halts, and the rest move up successively and line with it.

Fig. 4. The Echellon may at any instant be halted, and any other division of the line be advanced and made the leading division, to which the rest will conform as it comes to them.

Fig. 5. The Echellon may be also useful to keep back one part of the line whilst the other advances.

To

To March en Echellon.

Colonel orders

The Regiment to march en Echellon, by companies from the Right.

Commandants repeat the word of command to their battalions.

Captain of the right company of the right battalion, orders his company to

M A R C H.

With the third pace of the right company, the Captain of the center company of the right battalion orders his company to

M A R C H.

Each succeeding company pursues the same method, keeping drest with the right.

The Echellon must always look to the point, whence the Echellon begins the march, whether to the right, left, or any other division that leads.

When the ground is broken and embarrass- Plate IV.
ed, such change of position may be made, by Fig. 6.
wheeling the line to the flank by divisions, and the divisions filing till they arrive into the new position, when they will wheel up and form the line.

The

The regiment wheeled to the right or left by divisions, it will receive orders from the Colonel

To March by its right or left Flank.

Commandants will order their battalions

To the right or left Face.

The Colonel will order the regiment to

M A R C H.

Which will be repeated by the commandants, to their battalions.

The column in march by its flank, must look to the division of direction.

An Officer must always lead the marching flank of each division.

When the column arrives in the new direction, the commanding Officer of each division will order it to

H A L T.

To the Front face.

Pivots dressed, &c. the line will form as before.

Where the ground is such as not even to admit of the divisions filing; the line must be broke into columns, and marched forward, &c. as before.

To

To March in Front.

The Colonel will fix the battalion of direction, and then order

The Regiment to march forward.

The commandants will order

The Battalion to march forward.

The Colonel will then order

M A R C H.

Which will be rapidly repeated by the commandants of battalions; beginning with the battalion of direction.

The colour bearer, advanced three feet in front of the center file, is to have the points of view fixed for him to march upon; the head of squad in the rear of the center file of each battalion, must march in the rear of that file, directing it and the colour bearer on the points of view; the commandant of each battalion must guide his battalion by the battalion of direction.

If the line be to march on a direct line forward, the perpendicular of each battalion being exactly ascertained, there could be no floating, or difficulty in the movement.

On the second word of command, the men of each battalion, turning their heads to the center, step off battalion by battalion.

If

If it be necessary to change the direction a little to the right or to the left ; the Commandants of battalions will give orders for their battalions to

Incline to the Right, or

Incline to the Left.

This inclination to be made by the center file ; but the remainder of the battalion must still look to the colours ; yielding to the pressure that comes from the center, and resisting the pressure that comes from the flanks.

If the line of direction should change to the right, the leading battalion being on the right ; or to the left, the leading battalion being on the left ; the leading battalion should halt, till the new direction be taken by the remaining battalions ; for, a small inclination of the leading battalion, will cause a very considerable movement to the remaining battalions, if the line be of any extent.

The words of command in line, such as March, Halt, to be repeated by the commandants of battalions only.

When the line is arrived at its destined point, the Colonel will order it to

H A L T.

Commandants will immediately order their battalions to

H A L T.

By the Center dress.

Heads to the Right.

The

The whole at their post in order of battle.

If, upon the march, any part of the line should meet with an obstacle so as to prevent its progress; such part, if it be on the right of a battalion, must face and march in file by its left; and if upon the left of a battalion, must face and march in file by its right.

The center squad of the right company of a battalion having an obstacle in its front, the Officer steps forward, just before he comes to it, and orders his squad to

H A L T.

To the Left Face.

By the Left Flank, March.

The left files will wheel to the right, and covering the three files on the right of the left squad of that company, will march by its flank till the obstacle be passed; when the Officer will again order his squad

In Line, March.

The men will face to the right, and moving rapidly to their place in line, take up the step with the rest of the battalion.

The Left Company of a Battalion having an obstacle in its Front; the Captain, just before he comes to it, will order his Company to

H A L T.

To the Right Face.

By the Right Flank, March

The

The right files will wheel to the Left, and covering the three files on the left of the center company, will march by the flank till the obstacle be passed, when the Captain will again order his company

In Line, March.

The men will face to the left; and moving rapidly to their place in line, take up the step with the rest of the battalion.

Thus any part of a line may avoid an obstacle on the march.

The Officer commanding the adjoining division of that flank of the battalion, from which the squad, company, &c. has moved, to give room for the obstacle, must be careful to keep a sufficient interval for the squad, company, &c. to take up its ground again in line.

To March to the Rear.

The line being to march to the rear, the Colonel fixing on the Battalion of Direction, will order

The Regiment to march to the Rear.

The Commandants of Battalions will order their Battalions, beginning with the Battalion of Direction,

To the Right about, Face.

The

The Colonel will then order

M A R C H.

Which will be repeated rapidly by the Commandants of Battalions, beginning with the Battalion of Direction.

On the first word of command from the Commandants, the Colour Bearer will pass to the rear, posting himself three feet in the rear of the heads of messes, covered by the center file; the center head of squad of each Battalion, with the Serjeant and Drummer pass to the front, and the Officer marching upon the center file of each Battalion, observes that the Colour Bearer and center file cover the points of view, and directs them accordingly.

The Commandants of Battalions must guide their Battalions in the same manner as when they march to the front.

On the word of Command to march, the men turn their heads to the center of their respective Battalions, and step off Battalion by Battalion.

To incline to the Right or Left, the same as to the Front.

The passage of an obstacle to the rear is to be made, in the same manner, as for passing it in front; observing that each division marches in flank on the division towards the center of the Battalion, Regiment, &c. to which it belongs.

The

The Regiment being halted to the rear, the Colonel will order

The Regiment to face to the Front.

Commandants will order their Battalions, beginning with the Battalion of Direction,

To the Right about, Face.

The Colour Bearer, and center heads of squads, &c. passing to the front and rear; the whole at their post in order of battle.

Passing

Passing a Defilé.

On entering a Defilé, which may require the front to be reduced; the Ranks and Files, if open, should close, that there may be no confusion by the intermixing of men.

Close to Close Order.

MARCH.

The pivot men march on; the men of the front rank face inwards, increase their velocity, close to the pivot, face to the front, and move on; the rear ranks, at the same time, close to close order.

If the column be marching with the front of a Company, and the Defilé should narrow, suppose = 20 feet; the column having its right in front, the left squad of the front company ranks off by word of command from its Officer. Plate IV. Fig. 7.

Left Squad, Rank off.

Left squad faces to the right, marches by an increased velocity, and covers the center squad, faces to the front and moves on; the Officer guiding its movements: Every succeeding company to rank off as it comes to the ground where the leading company ranked off. If the defilé should again narrow = 20 feet, the center and left squad must rank off, facing to the right, &c. &c. as before. Fig. 8. Fig. 9.
If the defilé should still narrow = 6 feet, the left

Plate IV. left messs should rank off in the same man-
 Fig. 10. ner as the squads had already done: The cen-
 Fig. 11. ter and left messes might also again rank off;
 and if there were still occasion to reduce the
 Fig. 12. front; the left file, and afterwards the center
 and left files might rank off, till the front
 were reduced to one man: Or the Officer
 Fig. 13. might order, the three left files to face in-
 wards, and wheeling to the left, follow the
 rear rank of the squad and march in flank:
 As the defilé narrowed, the files might suc-
 cessively face inwards, and intervene between
 Fig. 14. the files that had already marched by the flank,
 till the front be reduced to three files; when
 those files facing to the right, and wheeling
 up, the whole would march by the flank: If
 it should be required still to reduce the front,
 Fig. 15. the center and rear rank men might file off
 on the front rank; by facing to the left, and
 following the front rank men; thus, the co-
 lumn would be also reduced to the front of
 one man.

As the country opens; if the column, the
 right in front, be reduced to the front of one
 man, the center and left files will rank up by
 direction of the Officer; they will face to the
 left, and increasing their velocity, march till
 they clear the right file; then face to the
 front, move forward, and dressing with the
 leading file, march on: As the country still
 opens, the messes and squads will rank up
 by word of command from the Officer.

Center

Center or Left Mefs or Squad,

RANK UP.

Which is to be done by facing, &c. as before.

If the front has not been reduced to one man, but is part in front and part in flank; those files that are in flank should face outwards, wheel to the right, dress with the leading files till the whole be in front, when the squads will rank up as before. Each file, mefs, squad, &c. as it ranks up must immediately dress with the leading file, mefs, &c. and then turn its head towards that flank which becomes the pivot, accordingly as the line has been broke.

The contrary must take place with the left in front.

On

On the Attack of Infantry.

The attack of Infantry must be either close or at a distance.

The Antients had two species of Infantry; one heavy, the other light armed.

The light troops, armed with missive weapons, fought at a distance; the heavy armed were used in close combat.

The Greeks, when on the point to engage, closed the ranks and files in such a manner, that the men adhered to each other; whereby the Phalanx made its attack in an united and consolidated body, and overthrew every thing that came in its way, which was not of equal depth and solidity: Polybius says, that at the battle of Selasia, the double Phalanx of Antigonus, drawn up thirty-two deep, gained the victory over that of Cleomenes, drawn up but sixteen deep, owing to the former having acquired a superior force by the pressure of thirty-one ranks, than the latter by the pressure of sixteen.

Modern infantry are drawn up three deep, because each man can use his firelock independently in such position; if the firelock were either longer or shorter, the ranks might be either increased or diminished; for there can be no other advantage arise from the depth, than the greater quantity of fire produced

duced in a certain space; a sort of artificial courage given to the preceding ranks; and a greater facility of movement: There is not probably an instance of modern troops being engaged in close combat; our Tactics, produced by the introduction of fire arms, are opposed to such a mode of action; we are dependant on the dexterous use of our firelock.

The Bayonet can be of little utility by way of impulsion in the field, for the reasons before assigned: From the formation of our Battalions, thin and incohesive, calculated so much for the missive weapon; the want of defensive armour; and the bayonet being placed at the end of the firelock, renders it a weapon most unwieldy, and with which it is not easy to fence: These defects in modern infantry, prove the impracticability of two Battalions, opposed to each other, being brought in the open field to close encounter: One body must give way before they get into action.

To charge in pursuit would be unnecessary; for the Battalion which has retreated, would move much faster than that which follows, unless the pursuing Battalion should break its order, which ought to be studiously avoided: But, the soldier should be accustomed to charge with his bayonet, because it may be necessary;

In an attack by night ;

I

In

In the attack and defence of retrenchments, and

On several other occasions.

Every body of men whatever, marching against another, should endeavour to become the assailants; for those who act on the defensive, having their minds principally employed to their own preservation, are not so anxious for the combat; whereas, the former, making self-defence a secondary object, are animated with the thoughts of destroying their adversaries: Besides, in the conflict between two bodies armed alike with fire arms, the first fire given, at a proper distance, must throw many of the enemy *hors de combat*; create a confusion in the ranks, by the numbers killed or wounded; and render him less powerful than before the loss sustained*.

In

* Suppose two Regiments, $A = B = 100$ opposed to each other, fire at the same instant of time, the shots will have a reciprocal effect.

Let them march forward, till they be at 120 paces distance, and then halt: Admit at each discharge of either regiment $\frac{1}{5}$ of the shots take place: Let the regiment A give the first fire on the regiment B; we shall then find $A = 100$, and $B = 80$; consequently the advantage to the regiment A is so great, that if the fire were to continue from both regiments alternately, the regiment B must be annihilated before the regiment A.

After the first fire given by the regiment A, call the regiment $B = 80 = c$.

Let

In a plain, the fire can have but a horizontal direction; except a curtain or ditch intervenes, which will furnish two other directions.

On a hill, where the slope is uniform, there can be only one direction from the top to the bottom; and the contrary.

The direction of the fire of two bodies, whereof one is on a hill, and the other on a plain, may be divided and subdivided into many different directions, which vary according to the slope.

In marching to an attack, one great difficulty is to keep the soldiers in their proper ranks; every man knowing the danger of his situation, endeavours to put others before him, thereby thinking to avoid the im-

Let the march be at the rate of 120 paces in a minute; and

Allow a regiment to fire 4 times in a minute.

After the first fire given by the regiment A, let it march forward 60 paces, and let the regiment B remain on its ground firing on the regiment A; the regiment B, during the march, would have made its first and second discharge, and just ready to fire a third time, when the regiment A halted: We shall find after the second discharge of the regiment B, $B = 80$, and $A = 100 - \frac{2}{3} c = 68$; consequently the regiment B would have gained a manifest advantage over the regiment A during the march.

Let the regiment A give the next fire on the regiment B, we shall then find $A = 68 = d$, and $B = 80 - \frac{1}{4} d = 66.4$; both regiments will then be nearly equal, consequently the next fire from either side, will again give the superiority to that regiment which fires first.

pending stroke; by which the men sometimes get so deep, as to render their missile efforts useless against the enemy, though often destructive to the foremost ranks; the Officers therefore should be solely employed in the rear, and on the flanks, in keeping the soldiers to their proper places; and as vacancies may happen, to complete the ranks and files.

The men being loaded,

To fire the Regiment Independently by
Words of command, or signals of the drum.
The Colonel will order

The Regiment to make ready to fire, or
Preparative.

Commandants repeat

Battalion to make ready to fire, or
Preparative.

Captains will order their Companies

Company to make ready to fire.

Heads of squads will order their squad to

Take Care.

Make Ready.

The Colonel will then order

Independently Fire, or

Roll of the Drum.

Commandants

Commandants will repeat to their Battalions

Independently, Fire, or
Roll of the Drum.

Captains will order their Companies

Independently, Fire.

Heads of squads will order their squads to

F I R E.

On the preparative given from the Commandants of Battalions: The Heads of squads, Drummers and Serjeants, who are posted in the Battalion, will face inwards, and march till the Officer be on the flank of the rear rank of his squad.

The Colonel will order the Regiment to

Cease Firing, or
The General.

Commandants repeat

Battalion Cease Firing, or
The General.

Captains will order their Companies to

Cease Firing.

Heads of squads will order their squads to

Cease Firing.

When the men are loaded and have taken up their places in file; the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers take up their post in Battalion.

The

The reserve of the Colours is not to fire when the Battalion fires; neither are the Officers, Serjeants, or heads of messes to use their fire, when the Regiment fires thus arranged in battle; it will require their utmost vigilance to keep the men in their proper position, and to complete the ranks and files.

The center squad of each Battalion will be the squad of direction, and all words of command are to be circulated from that squad to the flanks.

To

To fire the Regiment by Word of Command.

The Colonel will fix the Battalion of direction, and order

The Regiment to fire by Word of Command.

Commandants will order,

The Battalion to fire by Word of Command.

The Colonel will then order

The Regiments to Make Ready.

Commandants will order

Battalion, Make Ready.

The Colonel will order

F I R E.

Commandants will order

Battalion.

Present.

F I R E.

When the men will be ordered either to load again or otherwise.

On

On the Defence of Infantry against Cavalry.

The King of Prussia has laid it down as a position, that Cavalry must break through Infantry: To oppose the opinion of so great a master, would argue presumption; but as every one who has treated on Tactics has said something on the subject, I shall venture to offer my sentiments.

A body of Cavalry coming down upon a thin line of Infantry is so very awful, that it is already broken in idea; and in that situation, I think it most probable, Cavalry would penetrate: However, supposing each horse to occupy three feet in front, two horses have nine shots opposed to them; and as the fire of Cavalry is little to be feared, I apprehend, if Infantry could be brought to have a confidence in their arms; to keep a steady countenance, and preserve their fire till Cavalry came within a certain distance of them, they would be stopped in their course: This is the only method that can be pursued by a line of Infantry in its primitive position; but if Infantry, attacked by Cavalry, had time for movement, the best mode of resistance would be to form in solid mass; yet the difficulty to deploy from that disposition, on emergency, renders it rather disadvantageous.

The

The Russians in the campaign of 1770, against the Turks, never marched to attack but in hollow squares: They marched from camp in columns, and formed the squares upon their march.*

Arrien positively says, that if the cavalry is not beaten by the light armed troops, and should attack the heavy infantry, the men are to close to solid mafs.†

* At the battle of Kahal, the Russians were formed in five hollow squares with grenadiers on the angles, and a reserve in the center of each square: The Turkish army, composed of a most numerous cavalry, made incessant attacks, in great bodies upon those squares: but were constantly repulsed by a well served artillery, which, in the end, gave victory to the Russians: The Turkish infantry was very little in action, except in a single instance, where one of the squares was penetrated by the Janissaries; thrown into confusion; and forced upon the adjoining bodies: This event shews the weakness of the order, for had the enemy been conversant in Tactics, and known in what manner to have taken the advantage of it, the Russian army must have been annihilated.

† Les Archers, & tout le gens a traits, accableront l'ennemi de flèches, de dards & de javelines. Il n'est pas probable qu'il y résiste, & nous espérons que cette multitude de traits causera la confusion & la ruine des hommes & de chevaux, & lui fera perdre l'envie & les forces de pousser la pointe.

Si cependant il n'en étoit pas découragé de pousser en avant, avec ses Escadrons, pour attaquer la grosse Infanterie, il faut, dès qu'on s'en appercevra, que le second & le troisième rang de la Légion se ferre vers le premier, au point même de s'appuyer des epaules; & ainsi l'on attendra de pied ferme le choc de la Cavalerie, en présentant aux chevaux la pointe des Pilums.

Fragment D'Arrien.

Traduction de Guischart.

A Regi-

A Regiment in order of Battle to form in solid Mass, on the Defensive against Cavalry.

Let it form on the center battalion.

The right battalion will face to the left; the left battalion will face to the right, and marching by files, the right battalion will move into the front, and the left battalion into the rear of the center battalion, till forming upon it, they will be halted and faced to the front: The Corporals of the right battalion to form in nine files on the right flank facing outwards; the Corporals of the center battalion to form in nine files on the left flank, facing outwards; the Corporals of the left battalion to remain at their post; the whole to be closed so as to adhere to each other in front and file; thus we have a solid mass of nine files in depth to oppose to the efforts of cavalry, with the flanks protected by nine files three deep, supported by the mass.

To move to the rear or flank would require a little time to open the mass, as a man naturally occupies more ground in front than in depth.

If the mass were attacked on all sides, the left battalion might face to the rear.

Of the different positions that a Line in order of Battle can take up.

The different positions, that a line in order of battle can take up, are, when

The column, the right in front, arrives in the rear or front of the line of direction.

The column, the left in front, arrives in the rear or front of the line of direction.

To render this more clear, whenever the line of direction, in the new position, passes the extremity of the right, or beyond the right, the line will break and manœuvre by the right: If it face the right, it will arrive, the right being in front, in the rear of the new line of direction; if it face the left, it will arrive, the right being in front, in front of the new line of direction.

On the contrary, whenever the line of direction in the new position passes the extremity of the left, or beyond the left, the line will break and manœuvre by the left: If it face the left, it will arrive, the left being in front, in the rear of the new line of direction; if it face the right, it will arrive, the left being in front, in front of the new line of direction.

Central Movements.

The same principle must prevail in all central movements: For, if the new line of direction pass through the center of the line, the line being to face the right; the left of the line having the new line of direction on the right, will break and manœuvre by its right, and will arrive in the rear of the new line of direction; whilst the right of the line, having the new line of direction on the left, will break and manœuvre by its left, and will arrive in front of the new line of direction. On the contrary, if the new line of direction pass through the centre of the line, the line being to face the left; the right of the line, having the new line of direction on its left, will break and manœuvre by its left, and will arrive in the rear of the new line of direction; whilst the left of the line, having the new line of direction on its right, will break and manœuvre by its right, and will arrive in front of the new line of direction.

A Central Movement, the Line to face the Right. Plate V.
Fig. 1.

This general rule to break for the central movement of a line, can have no exception but for one division of the line.

If the line of direction pass between the center and left squad of the center company of the regiment, the line being to face the right, the center squad could not break to the left, without interfering with the movement of that squad immediately on its left: Thus this squad will not break; but when the line breaks for the movement by squads, the center squad will receive orders from the Officer,

To the Left face.

M A R C H.

When it will move into the new line of direction, marching by its left flank till it arrives at the point where its right is to be placed; it will then wheel to the right by files, and forming on the right of the left squad, which broke to the right, receive orders to

H A L T.

To the Front face.

By the Left dress.

Heads to the Right.

The

The squad immediately on its left, which broke to the right, will then be ordered

By the Right dress.

These squads dressed in the new direction, the general movement will commence: The remaining squads of the center battalion filing, and the right and left battalion moving diagonally into the new direction in the front or rear of the line as before directed.

A Central Movement, the Line to face the Left.

Will be executed by the reverse of the former.

Plate V. A Central Movement to the Right, the Center marching forward.
Fig. 2.

The line of direction passing on the right of the center squad of the center company of the regiment; the center and left squads of that company will not break with the rest of the line; but whilst the squads on the right and left of these two squads break to the left and right, they will move forward equal to double their front; when the center squad, having the line of direction on its right, will dress by the right, because that column which it leads has its left in front; and the left squad

squad will dress by the left, because that column which it leads, has its right in front: These two squads being thus placed, the column will receive orders, to

M A R C H.

The two squads thus united will move strait forward; the remaining squads of the center battalion on the right, which broke to the left, will follow the movement of the right column; the remaining squads of the center battalion on the left which broke to the right, will follow the movement of the left column: The right battalion will move out diagonally towards the rear, and follow the movement of the right column: The left battalion will move out perpendicularly to the front.

When the Colonel has advanced the center to the point where he means to form the line, he will order the columns to

H A L T.

To the Right form the Line.

When the squads of the center battalion in the right column, and the right battalion will wheel to the right, &c. and form line, on the line of direction, as before directed.

The left column, at the same time, will receive orders, to

M A R C H.

When

When it will march forward, and immediately after receiving orders

To the Right form Line,

will form line as before directed.

The left battalion will march perpendicularly forward till the left squad of the center battalion be at its position in the new direction, when it will move diagonally into line by the shortest route as before directed.

Plate VI. A Central Movement to the Right, the Center marching to the Rear.
Fig. 1.

The two squads, between which passes the line of direction, will counter-march each separately; thus the line of direction passing on the right of the center squad of the center company of the regiment, the right and center squad will counter-march at the time, the rest of the line breaks to the right and left: When the column moves on towards the rear, the remaining squads of the center battalion will follow the heads of their respective columns; the right battalion, which in the former movement, the center marching forward, led out diagonally to the rear; will now lead out perpendicularly to the rear; whilst the left battalion, which led out perpendicularly to the front, will now lead out diagonally to the front:

front: When the center is advanced to the point where the line is to form, the squads of the center battalion of that column which has the right in front, and the left battalion will form line to the left; whilst the squads of the center battalion of that column which has the left in front, will file by the left into the new direction, and form line; the right battalion will march perpendicularly to the rear, till the right squad of the center battalion be at its position in the new direction; when it will move diagonally into line by the shortest route as before directed.

Some general Rules for the Movement of second Lines.

The first line precedes the second, whenever the first enters into the new position in the rear of the line of direction. The second line precedes the first, whenever the first enters into the new position in the front of the line of direction.

Whenever the depth of the column exceeds the distance between the two lines, the rear line must necessarily be retarded in its movement by the surplus of that depth: Thus whenever the line A B is longer than the line A C, A B thrown into column to move forward, must retard C D thrown into column to move forward, equal to the excess of A B above A C.

Whenever the line of direction passes the extremity of the right; the first line breaking and manœuvring by its right, to face the right; the second line cannot manœuvre by its flank without interfering with the movement of the first line; it must therefore make a central movement: The point in the second line to be taken for such central movement, must be, from the right flank equal to the distance between the two lines: Thus in the two lines A B, C D, the point E must be the point fixed, on which the central movement in the second line must be made: C E being equal to C A.

Whenever

Whenever the line of direction passes the extremity of the left; the first line breaking and manœuvring by its left to face the left; the point E in the second line must be ascer-Plate VI.
tained from the left flank, in the same man-
ner as before from the right. Fig. 3.

Whenever the new line of direction for the first line passes the extremity of the right or left, with a more obtuse or acute angle than a right angle; the point E for the centralFig. 4
movement of the second line, must be more or less distant from the extremity of the flank.

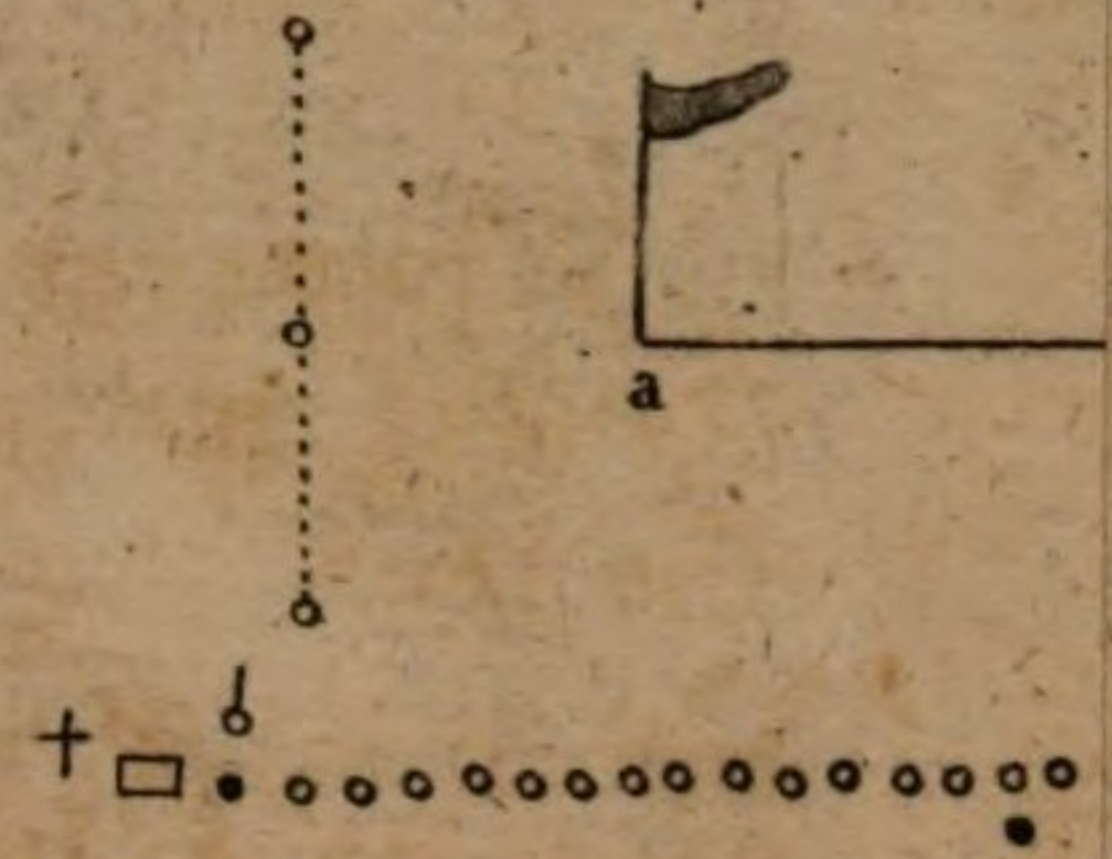
Whenever the new line of direction passes the extremity of the right or left, the line to break and manœuvre by its right or left; the right to face the left, or the left to face the right; the second line being perfectly free, will moveFig. 5.
round the right or left flank, and take up its position in the rear of and parallel to the first line.

Whenever the two lines are to make a central movement to face the right or left, the center of the first line moving on the same ground or marching forward; the point E for the central movement of the second line, Fig. 6.
must be taken, equal to the distance of the two lines, beyond that point immediately in the rear of the point fixed for the central movement of the first line.

Whenever

Whenever the two lines are to make a central movement, the center marching to the rear, the second line preceding the first, the first line must follow the principle of movement indicated above for the second line.

F I N I S.



⚔ Colonel

⚔ Commandant

⚔ Major

⚔ Captain

⚔ Lieutenant or
Head of Squad }

⚔ Adjutant

⚔ Colour Bearer



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Fig. 14.

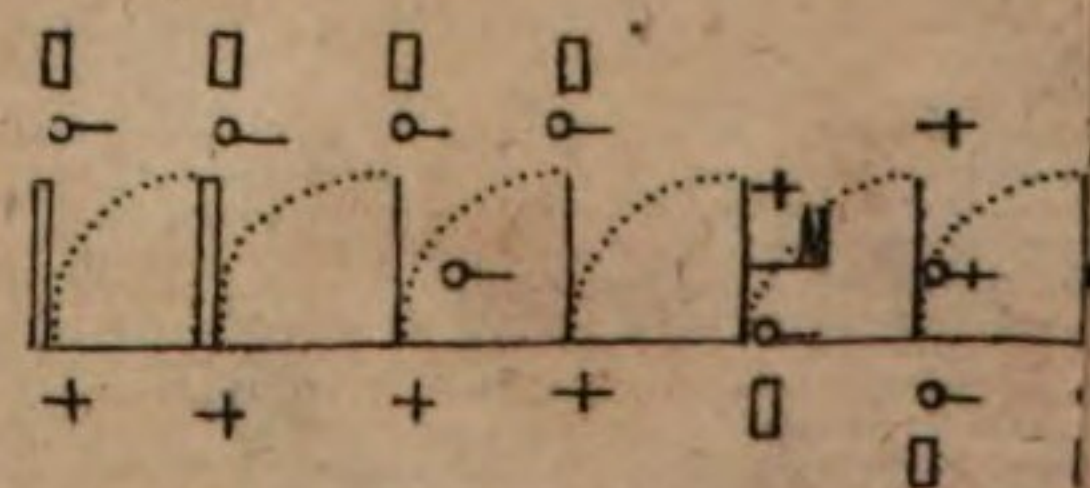
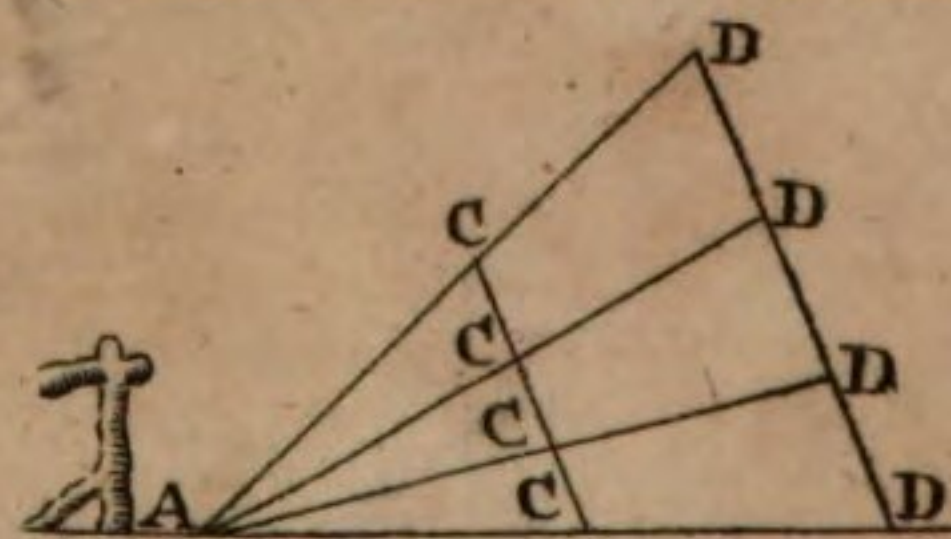


Fig. 10.



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Fig. 1.

L. Batⁿ

C. Batⁿ

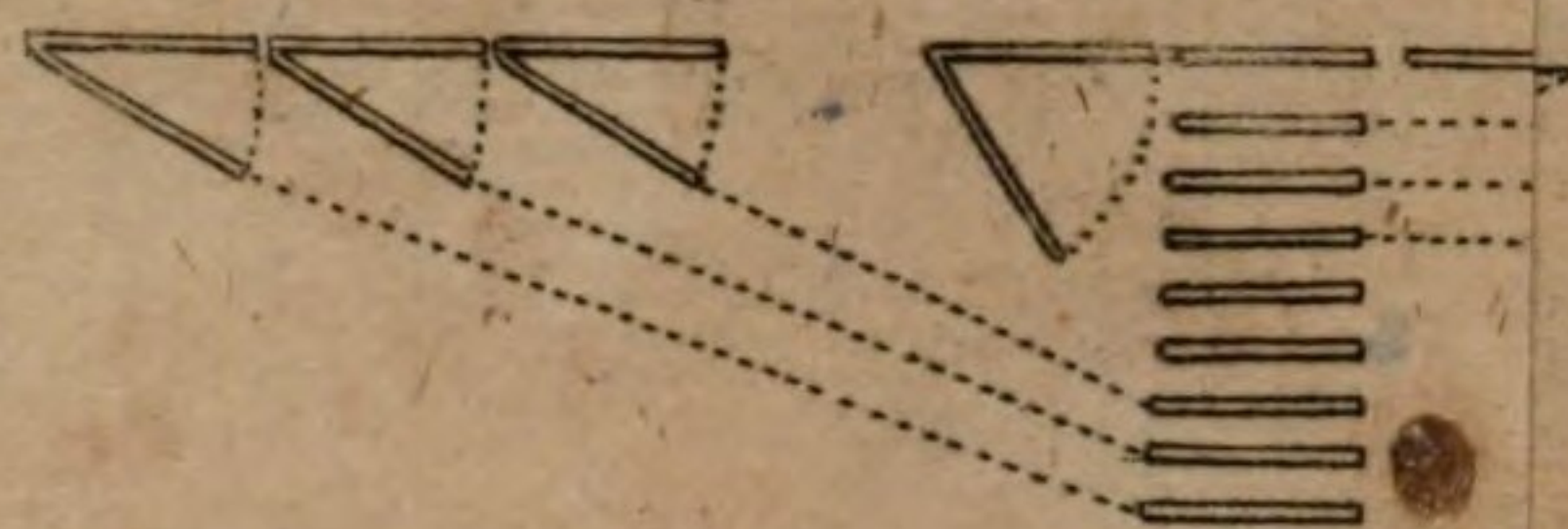


Fig. 3.

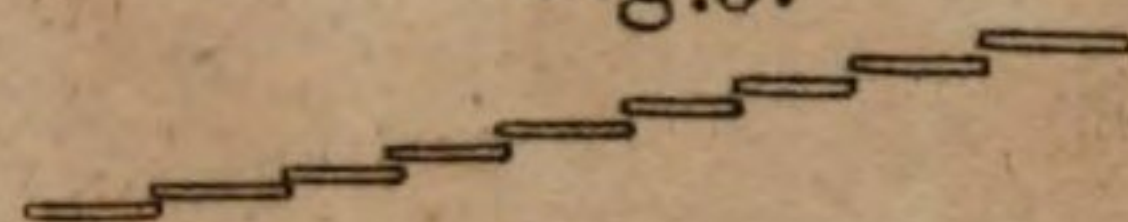


Fig. 4.

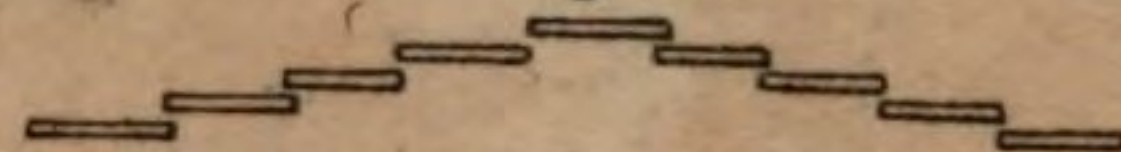


Fig. 5.

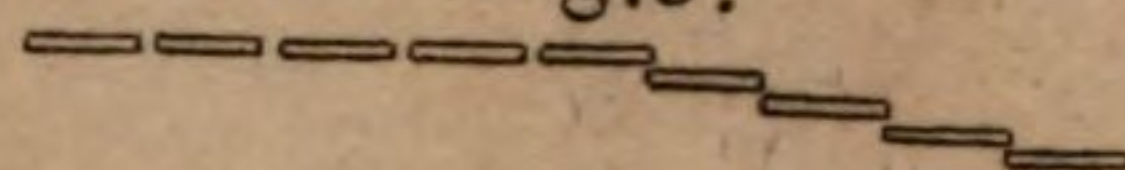


Fig. 6.

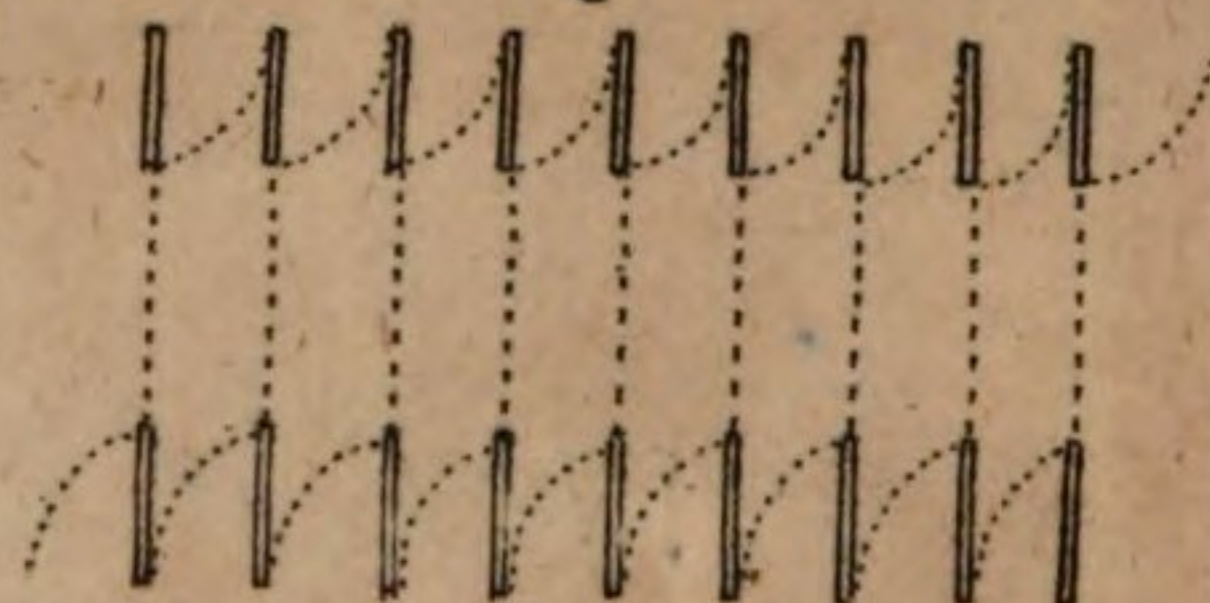
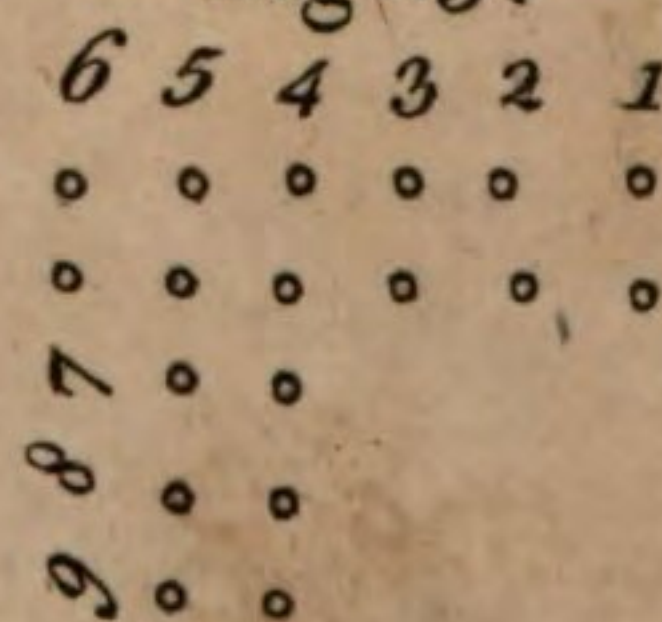
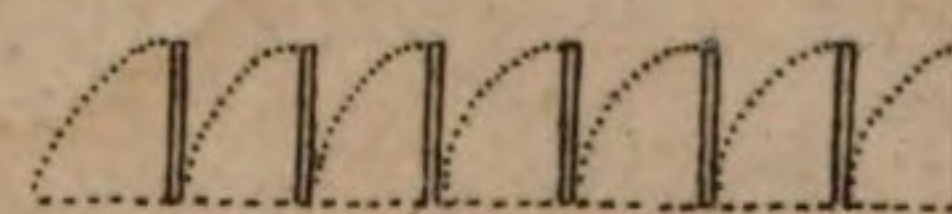


Fig. 13.



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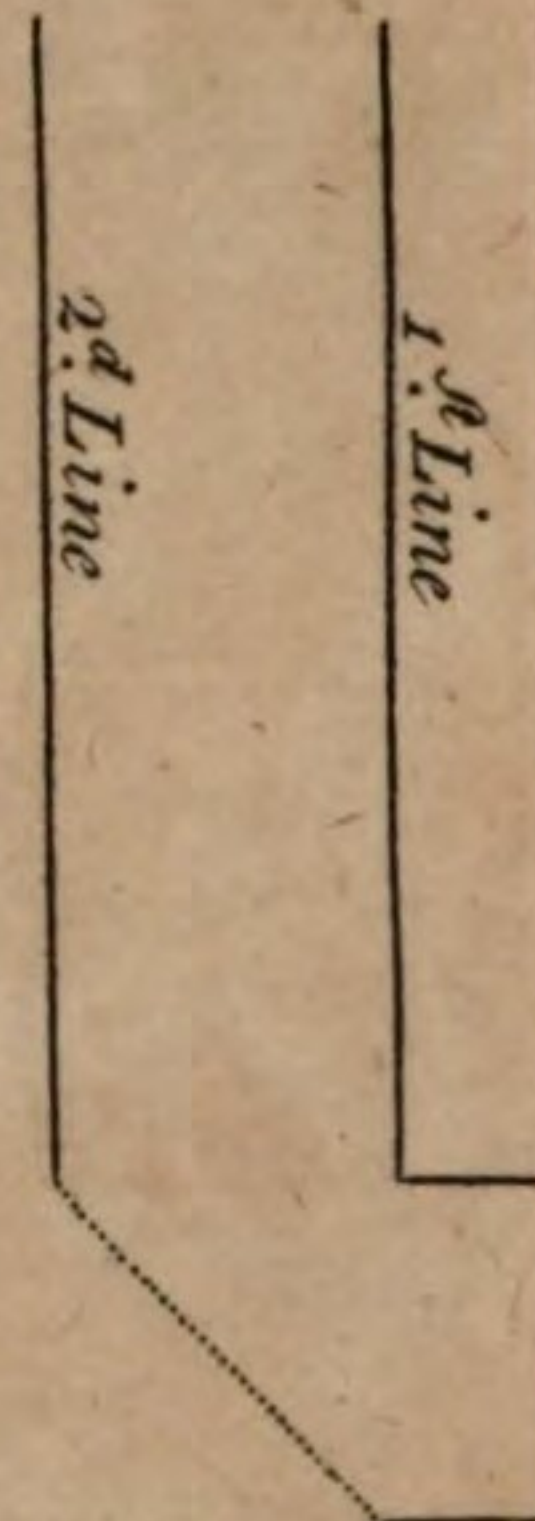
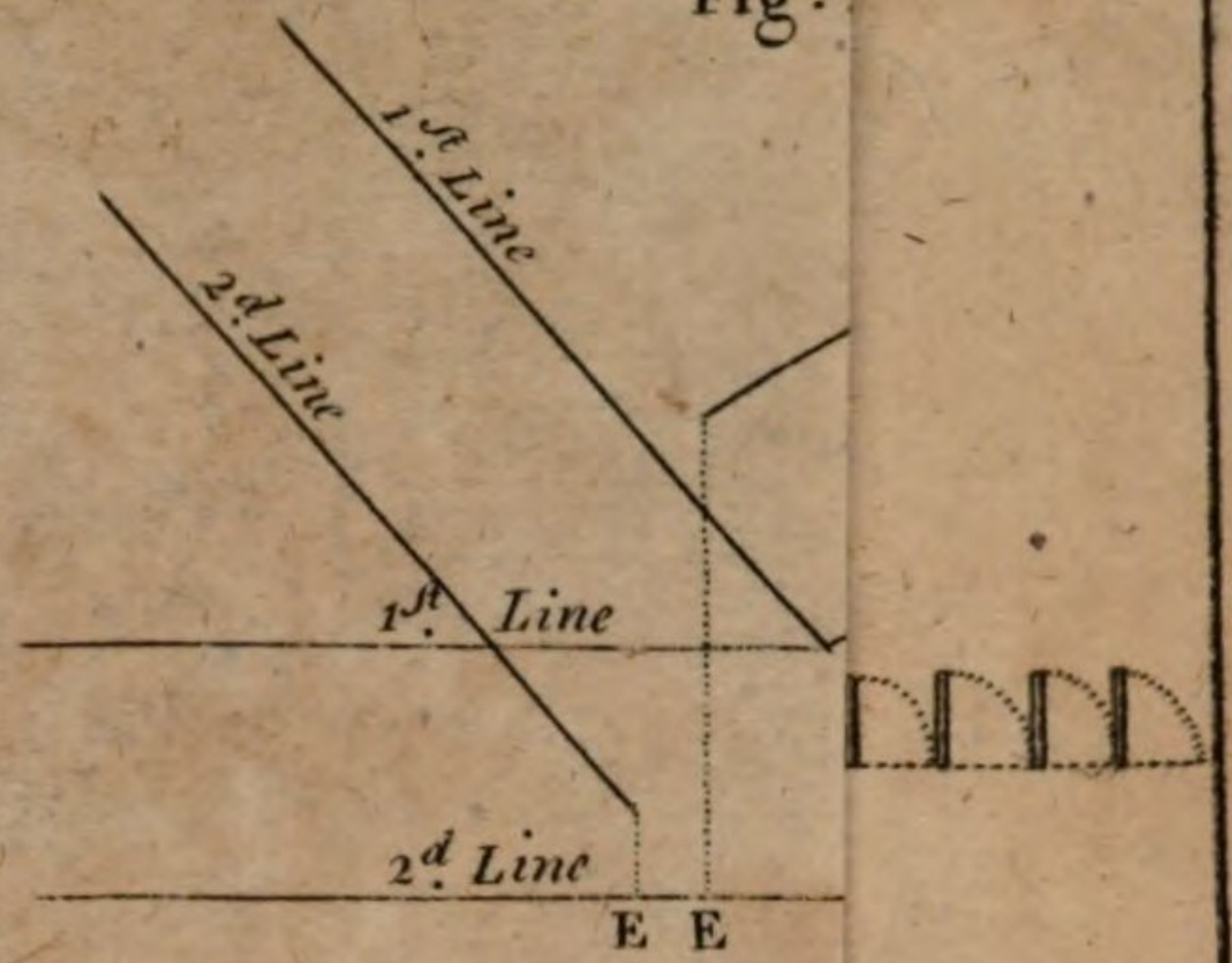
Plate 5.



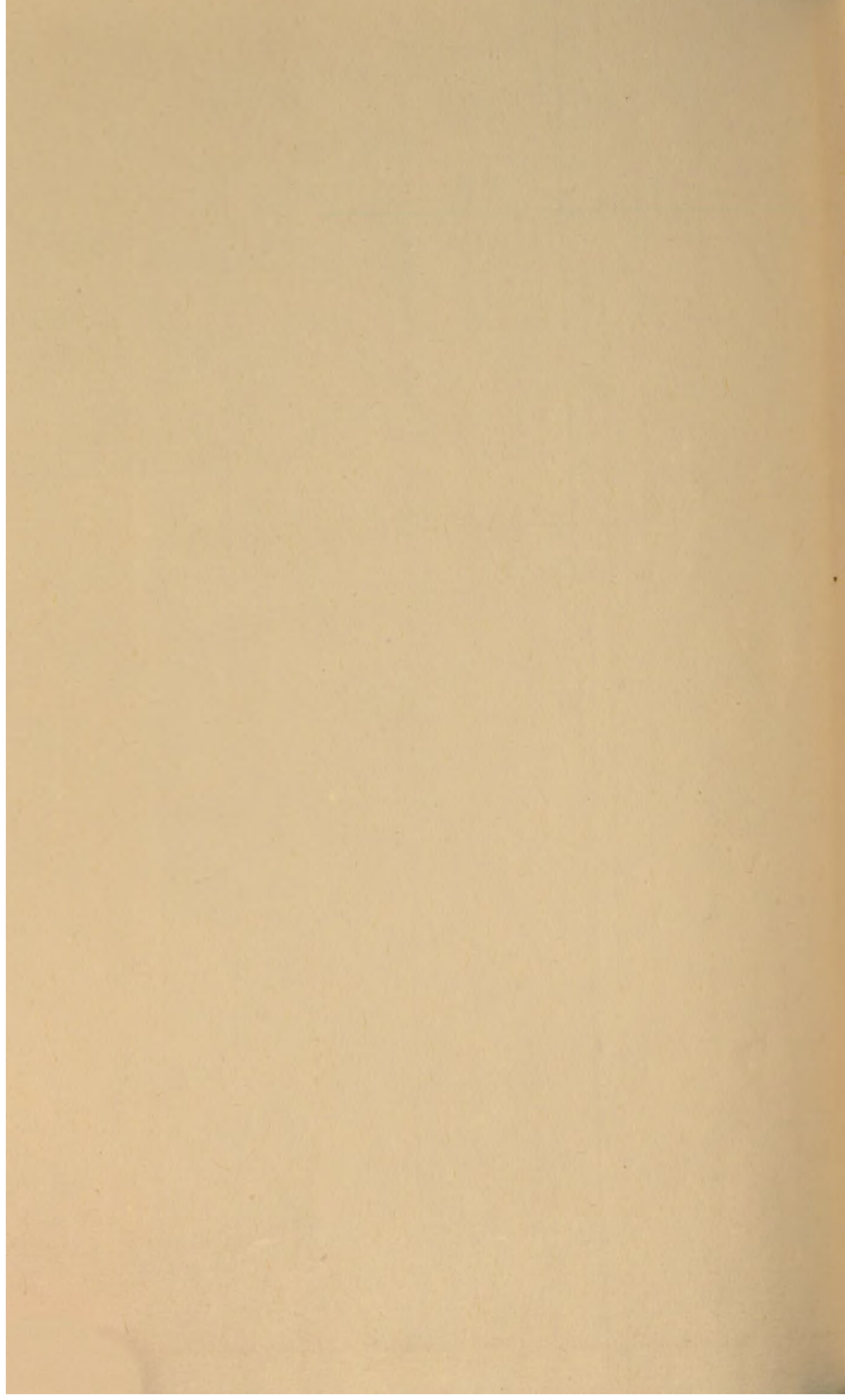
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Plate . 6 .

Fig.



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erkomer

